Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,513—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th Jan, 1899.
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	21st "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.I. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	11th "
M.I. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.I. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	11th "
" CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.I. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,929	1st Feb. 1899
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899
IMPERATOR		4,179	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE. or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Feb. 1899.
GISELA	Capt. F. Mosca	4,253	7th Mar. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,035	21st Jan.

For further particulars Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 4, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

PASSENGERS for BRINDISI and VENICE Embark at Suez or Port Said and proceed at their expense to Alexandria and resume under their original tickets by the Company's other fortnightly steamers.

	Tons.	Sailing
DON. BALDUINO ..Capt. O Canera ...	5,050	2nd Feb., 1899.

RATES TO NAPLES, GENOA, BRINDISI, OR VENICE.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class. Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. BORMIDA from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 25th January, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU" Capt. M. Nishimura, 3,169 Tons, will sail for KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI on the 17th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th January, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA." 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 19th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR KARACHEE, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 19th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS' BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1899. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deManheuge	17th Jan, 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,799	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	1th Feb., 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Oil Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zomlin	19th Jan.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and ech through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 24th Dec., 1898

ELECTRO-PLATE SILVER AND FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

from the best Sheffield and London House.

HALL-MARKED SILVER GOODS.

A Variety of Pretty Knick-Knacks and larger Articles eminently suitable for Presentation.

ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS.

of all Descriptions, in New and Artistic Designs.

ART BRASS WORK.

New and Pretty Patterns in Repousee and Hammered Work.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

New Goods carefully selected from the best London Houses.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE

DO A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS..... .As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts.....As. 8 per lb.

SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monados, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	" 9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	" 7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	" 7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	" 5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	" 3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	" 7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		" 6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		" 6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		" 4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		" 6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE.
THE MOST FRAGRANT.
THE MOST REFRESHING,
THE BEST IN EVERY SENSE.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is guaranteed PERFECTLY HARMLESS, ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM CHEMICAL, MINERAL and OTHER OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENTS. Does not force the hair but encourages

HEALTHY AND NATURAL GROWTH

And provides the Nourishment needful to enable the Hair to RESIST THE INFLUENCE OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

KNOWN and APPRECIATED ALL OVER INDIA.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

EVERY MORNING AND EVENING

you should use

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A PERFECT DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH WASH

and the best that can be placed on the toilet table.

Its CLEANSING and INVIGORATING effects cannot be too highly estimated and it can be relied upon thoroughly

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE TEETH, HARDEN AND IMPROVE THE GUMS, SWEETEN AND PERFUME THE BREATH,

and IN A WORD—TO KEEP the MOUTH in PROPER ORDER.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME," is an apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle as on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and that of other persons proficient in the art. If they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others," &c., &c. These drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle-at-Home."

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are now prepared to Teach Cycling on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring it if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room where it can be used by making special appointments.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

CRICKET KIT.

BATS, BALLS,
STUMPS,
GLOVES, GUARDS,
SCORING BOOKS.
CRICKET SETS FOR BOYS.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget' size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 18 per year, including Postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY:
Varieties of New Shapes, embracing Single and Folding Cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.

MASONIC MENUS AND PROGRAMMES:
Designs of various leading patterns now available.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS:
Square and Round Corners, White and Coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or Plain.

MENUS AND BALL PROGRAMMES:
Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping. Lithographed Designes in Gold and Colours, Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.

INVITATION CARDS:
For Dinner, Evening and Juvenile Parties, Lawn-Tennis, Breakfasts, &c.

IN MEMORIAM CARDS:
Plain Black, or Black and Silver Borders, Designs in Neutral Tints.

VISITING CARDS:
Square or Round Corners, Gilt bevelled edged Cards, in Fancy Decorated Boxes.

FANCY TINTED NOTE PAPERS:
A large variety in useful sizes suitable for Crests and Monograms.

STATIONERY CABINETS:
Plain or Tinted Papers with Fancy Lithographed ground patterns, boxed in Artistic and Original form.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES:
Silurien or Grannite Papers. White and Tinted, suitable for half-tola postage. Invitation, Foreign, Demi Official, Foolscap, and other sizes.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING:
Names, Invitations, Addresses, Book Plates, Rewards, &c., &c.

CHATRE'S NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.
GRAND CIRCUS TENT.
On the Esplanade near the Elphinstone High School.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES:
ON SATURDAYS
AND
SUNDAYS.
TICKETS of Rs. 2, 3, 4 and Box at the tent from 7 A. M.

GRAND MASONIC BALL, TOWN HALL,

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY.
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Pro. District GRAND MASTER and GRAND MASTER of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.
By kind permission of the Officers of the Marine Battalion the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.
MASONS AND NON-MASONS.
Tickets to admit One Gentleman and Lady, Rs. 10
Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.
To be obtained from:—
Messrs. THOMPSON and TAYLOR.
" W. R. GREEN and Co.
Mr. A. BENISTON, Tardeo.
" J. H. GORDON, B. I. Docks, Mazagon.
" J. W. SMITH, P. & O. Docks, "
Messrs. F. HOGAN and A. BENISTON, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS
will give a second performance in aid of Charity in the
NOVELTY THEATRE
on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 9-30.
The programme will contain all the most successful items of the last performance including the dances. There will be new jokes and additional songs. The Banjo and Guitar Band will play two items instead of one.
RESERVED SEATS.....Rs. 3
UNRESERVED SEATS.....Rs. 2
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

REQUIRED, for the navigating of a large Screw Hopper dredger to and about the Harbour and to Sea with its dredgings a competent Master holding Master's Certificate.
Pay Rs. 250 per month with Rations when dredger is working.
Apply with particulars of experience sending testimonials, references and stating age to
EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer's Office, Manora, 10th January 1899.

PURE LINSEED OIL

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"
CALCUTTA.
Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.
FOR PRICES, &c. APPLY TO
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road, Byculla,
CHARGERS, Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses driven in single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (32), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Waters Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Spas per month	25
Consultation on Horses Bought or Sold	15
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13 2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be perfectly produced on them. MARCKS & Co., Ld. Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

FOR SALE:—One set second-hand ENGLISH PONY, TANDEM, HARNESS, belonging to a gentleman (Complete). Apply CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN and Co., Girgaum.

EDISON New Standard PHONOGRAPH, 6 Musical Records of any Language 6 blanks hearing tubes, speaking tube, complete, Rs. 110. SHERIER SPAN-DIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Catalogues on application.

MARZA WINE—The New Brain and Nerve Food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surpasses any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Seer, to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Ratliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Ratliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is most effective in Cholera as Ratliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Ratliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Ratliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. RATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.
Also some household furniture consisting of sofas chest of drawers, almyrahs, washstand, dressing office and dining tables, chairs, blackwood sideboard, brass reading and music stands, telescopic lamps &c., &c.
1 harmonium in good order, and black wood pigeon holes.
Property of another gentleman—3 cases containing glass, plates and crockery ware, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.,

1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 second hand strong landau in good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 strong grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
Property of another gentleman—
1 grey Nagur trot gelding 3 years 14-1 believed perfectly sound sire magpie Arab very handsome likely to gallop.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th January, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMKER STREET.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Krushna Futta and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Kazee Abdoor Rahiman Vuhid Kazee Dawood, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of August, 1896, the following property, viz.—
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Temker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 and sixtenths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1926, new No. 8395, old Survey No. 2209, and new Survey No. 1822, and assessed by the Assessor under E Ward No. 144, and Street Nos. 35 and 38, and bounded on the east by the Temker Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the ground of Hajee Ahmed Sattar, and on the south by the property of Hajee Abdulla Ahmed Takerna, and the said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF DAMAGED HOOP IRON.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock, No. 12 Shed, on account of the concerned:—
Ex. s. s. Mazagon and Arabia—About 7 tons hoop-iron damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, above the "Sergeant's Mess" near Victoria Dock, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one brass framed sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co., in good order, Wheeler and Wilson's Cabinet Sewing Machine, English make fire-proof safe by Lord, English phaeton, light victoria, Arab bay horse 5 years old, going in saddle and harness, large fowl cage, lamps by Hinks, pictures, oil carpets, etc., the property of the late E. C. WATKINS, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed by the Administrator to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the effects of the late E. Eigelow, Esq., consisting of D.-B. Gun by Purdey & Sons, 12 bore rifle by J. Polley, air gun, revolver, cartridges, wearing apparel, large size bronze vase and dog, hotwater travelling bath, brass hall candle stick, lamp, telescope, binocular, tiffin basket, books, China bath tub table ornaments, writing, card, and dressing tables, chest of drawers wardrobe, glass door book case, medicine cabinet, cloths press, bedstead, easy chairs, teapoys, etc.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
2 photographic lenses by Marion and Parkinson and Rayment.
1 English-made baby's mail cart.
1 D. B. C. F. Express rifle 503 bore by Joseph Lang in leather case.
1 D. B. C. F. Hammerless gun 12 bore by Joseph Lang in leather case.
12 dozens rich scent, quite fresh, in good condition.
1 cask 13 gallons Irish Whisky.

AT 2 P.M.

2 Ladys's and 2 Gent's garrison bicycles brand new fitted with Dunlop tyres, excellent machines.
1 handsome light landau in good order.
1 handsome light Victoria.
1 light and strong-made vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built high-wheel degcart.
A few new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.
On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CARWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.
Ex s.s. Nawab, from Calcutta.
100 bales, each about 1,000 yards, Hessian cloth, 45 inches 11 oz., Hasting Mill, September shipment.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF OIL ENGINE.
On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, opposite the European General Hospital in the workshop of Messrs. John Flamming and Co., on account of the concerned.
1 seventeen brake horse power trusty oil engine complete with 2 fly wheels pulley and circulating pump in working order.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 6TH KAMATIPURA STREET.
ON TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Cursondas Hirgowandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nursingrao Sayeboo Vadnala, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of September 1895 the following property, viz:—
All that piece of Government land containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3222, 3863, 3965, new No. 10981, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 6152, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E, No. 1017, Street No. 60 to 64, all which premises are situate on the south side of the 6th Kamatipura Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the Public Road of Kamatipura Bazaar, on the west by the property of Lingu Ramdu Booda, on the north by the said 6th Kamatipura Street, and on the south by a Sweepers' passage, and are now in the occupation of the said Nursingrao Sayeboo Vadnala.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON MOOMBADEVI TANK ROAD, outside the Fort, and on Soparibaug Road, at Parel.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the dates and places here under mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, as also the transferee of the mortgagee, Mr. Naginbhoy Ghellabhoy, and on account and at the risk of Jaria Ataberam Bhagerwan and Narun Bhagwan, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1893, the following properties, viz.—
On WEDNESDAY, the 18th Day of January, 1899, at 4 p.m.
All that piece of fazendari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Moombadevi Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under G Ward Nos. 771 and 772, and Street Nos. 41,43,45 and 47 1, and bounded on the east by the house of Jedowjee Cumulsey, on the west by the house of Bhaiseth Jamnadas, on the south by a gulley, and on the north by the said Moombadevi Tank Road.
On THURSDAY, the 19th Day of January, 1899, at 4 p.m.
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate on Curree Road, now called Soparibaug Road, at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 1,823 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45, new No. 4183, and new Survey No. 2515, assessed under Ward No. 192, Street Nos. 24 to 35, and bounded on the north and east by the said Soparibaug Road, and on the south and west by the properties of Peerbhoy Gulam Hossein Abdul Hossein Nyzamuddin and Haji Ebrahim Aba.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Banader, and Jamsetjee, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, 13th January, 1899.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGists, Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED:—

SATURDAY	14th January,	1899.
Do	21st do	do
Do	28th do	do
Do	4th February	do
Do	4th March	do
Do	11th do	do
Do	18th do	do
Do	25th do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHERBEEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 200 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.
For respectus, etc., apply to
THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1899-1900 of the following articles:—
1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid, and Webbing, etc. These materials are required to be of BONAFIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, etc.
3. Leather Articles, such as Boots, Shoes, Spur-straps, etc.
4. Miscellaneous Stores, such as Coal, Spindle and

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	RANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
SOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 1 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Nowera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....FRS. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchange.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 37 m. Sun sets, 5 h. 43 m.
High water, 0-40 m. 1-1 a. Low water, 6-54m., 6-48 a.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 30th December, due to arrive at day light.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Sports and dance.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.
Tivoli Theatre, the Cinematograph.
Lantern Lecture on South African Missions, by Mr. Wm. Hill, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p. m.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a. m. on Tuesday next.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Darasalem, Ibo and Chindi per extra s.s. Nevasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Saturday the 14th instant.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A stevedore foreman, named Robert Neuman, employed on board the s.s. Clan Forbes, was injured at No. 4 hatch when endeavouring to clean a sling of rails jammed in the hatchway. He was conveyed to the European General Hospital for treatment.

ACCIDENT TO A MAHOMEDAN LAD.—Abdul Habib, Gujerati, aged eleven years, residing with his parents at Ripon Road, was warming himself near a fire on the Bellasis Road at 5 a m on Wednesday, when his clothes accidentally caught fire, and he was burnt about his thighs and stomach. He was treated at the J J Hospital

FALL OFF THE VERANDAH.—Rama Gopal, aged sixty years, residing at Girgaum Road, accidently fell off a verandah on Wednesday last and fractured his left arm. He went to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.—A blind Mahomedan woman named Hajibee, aged sixty years, accidentally fell off a verandah at Ghogari Mohalla yesterday, and sustained a fracture of the right thigh

BURGLARY AT DE LISLE ROAD.—Mr. Jehangir Pestonji Khumbatta residing at De Lisle Road, Parel made a report to the police on Wednesday last, that some time during the previous night, his house was entered into by breaking the lock on the front door, and gold and silver ornaments, pieces of wearing apparel, and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1079 were stolen from four cupboards which were also forced open. A small tin box, containing a Masonic apron and jewels has also been found missing, the value of which is only known to complainant's brother who is at present in England. Complainant's wife noticed four persons leaving the house at 3 a.m. and cross, the G. I. P. Railway Lines at the back of the house but the thieves made good their escape, before she could get assistance.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A COAL-LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, on view of the body of Bundoo Meerabhai, a coal-labourer, aged forty-five years residing at Carnac Bunder. Deceased came from his native town about three days ago and was employed as a labourer on board a vessel lying in the stream. Wednesday last, deceased was sweeping the combing of the No. 1 forehold, when he accidentally slipped and fell into the hold, a height of about fourteen feet. He sustained a fracture of the base of the skull, and was picked up in an unconscious state, and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where on admission he was found dead and his body was removed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN'S WARD.

The committee gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts up to date.

	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	n
Mr G Trost	50	0	0			
Colonel Martin	100	0	0			
Mrs Pollock	30	0	0			
Mrs Flower	10	0	0			
Mr Curtrigeen	2	0	0			
Mr A F Rawlings	10	0	0			
				202	0	0
Per Miss Adams—						
Coolnel Suart R H A	50	0	0			
Mrs Donnet	10	0	0			
Mrs Jencken	5	0	0			
Major Eardly Wilmot R H A	10	0	0			
Major Fendall R A	10	0	0			
Captain Hussey R H A	10	0	0			
Capt Kidlie R A M C	2	0	0			
Capt Tyler	5	0	0			
Colonel Hoskyn R E	5	0	0			
Mrs Lachlan	7	0	0			
Capt Campbell R H A	7	0	0			
Mr Wilson A V D	5	0	0			
Mr Crowe	10	0	0			
Colonel Greenstreet	10	0	0			
Mrs Spragge	10	0	0			
Mr Dawson A V D	2	0	0			
Capt Walker R A	10	0	0			
				139	0	0
Proceeds of Madam Lily Howard's concert				150	0	0
Mr C W L Jackson				50	0	0
Mr F W Stevens C I E				120	0	0
Lt-General Sir R C Low G C B				40	0	0
Major Stanton R A, D S O				10	0	0
Mr W Chimney				10	0	0
Mr R Thomas				10	0	0
Mr Neal R N				5	0	0
Mr Valpy				2	8	0
Mr R Greenwood				25	0	0
Offertories at St Paul's Church, Poona				27	14	6
Colonel Banks I M S				10	0	0
A patient				10	0	0
				811	6	0
Amount previously acknowledged				3,609	14	0
			Rs.	4,421	4	0
Balance required to make up the total for which the committee are specially appealing				5,578	12	0
			Rs.	10,000	0	0

The Children's Ward was opened on the 15th October last and has already been of great benefit to many children who were in need of change and the Committee take this opportunity of reminding the medical profession that there is generally accommodation available in the Home for Convalescents, both for adults and children. Application for admission should be made to the Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay. Donations and subscriptions for the Children's Ward will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary,
European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Jan. 12.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A GOSAVI, BELABOURED TO DEATH.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHIWA BIN KUSHABA AND FOUR OTHERS.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. L Crump, Session Judge of Satara, who, on the 18th November last, convicted them of voluntarily causing grievous hurt in order to compel the restoration of property, and sentenced No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The case for the prosecution was briefly this: Accused Nos. 2 to 5 are members of a family of Guraos living in the village of Antri Khurd. In the village Antri Budruk, about one mile off, there was one Krishna Gosavi, who had in some way incurred the enmity of the Guraos, the ostensible cause being that, at the wedding of accused No. 3, he stole an umbrella and some clothes. On the 10th July last, No. 5 and his brother went to Antri Budruck and complained to the police patel of this theft. Krishna Gosavi was not to be found. On the 25th July, No. 3 again went to Antri Budruk with No. 1, who is a revenue officer of Antri Khurd. They said to the father of the police patel that Krishna Gosavi had returned to the village, and that they wished to take him to Antri Khurd to enquire into the charge of theft. They met the Gosavi on the road and took him way to the Chandi. There the five accused beat him severely until other persons arrived on the scene and intervened. The Gosavi was kept all night at the Chandi by order of the police patel. On the following day, Sunday, he was carried back to his own house at Antri Budruk, where he died on Wednesday morning. The cause of death was medically ascertained to be hemorrage due to the rupture of liver, the organ having been injured by pressure of a broken rib. It appeared from the evidence that accused No. 1 asked the deceased where he had done with stolen property, and when the deceased gave an evasive answer, No. 1 struck him twice with his elbow, and the other accused all set on him together and beat him. On Sunday afternoon the police patel of Antri Khurd and No. 5 with the assistance of some mhars, conveyed the deceased to his own house. Nobody considered that the Gosavi was seriously injured. The Sessions Judge remarked that the five accused beat the deceased with the intention of causing the restoration of the alleged stolen property, and each of them was individually responsible for any injury caused to the deceased. He did not think the accused intended to cause death, nor that they knew they were likely to cause death. They were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships on a consideration of the evidence dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th January:—

POLICE CHARGES.

Read letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated 29th December 1898, inviting the attention of the Trustees to their letter dated the 27th January 1898, quoted in Government Resolution dated 21st February last, regarding their contribution to the Harbour and Dock Police charges, and enquiring whether the Trustees are willing to continue the existing arrangements and pay half the actual charges for the year ending 31st March 1900.

Resolution—It should be intimated that the Trustees are willing to meet half the actual charges for the year ending 31st March 1900.

SHED ACCOMMODATION.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 27th September 1893, directing that detailed plans and estimate for the addition of an upper storey to the shed serving berths Nos. 7 and 8, in the Victoria Dock, should now be prepared and submitted for sanction.

Submitted letter from the Engineer dated 29th November 1898, forwarding detailed plans showing the proposed addition to the shed and estimating the cost of the work at Rs. 2,61, 343 exclusive of Engineering charges, and stating that provision has been made for four hydraulic lifts, two shoots and two staircases. Submitted plan above referred to. Submitted memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 13th December 1898, Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 21st December concurred in by the other Trustees, recommending that the plan and estimate be sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Resolution—The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 2,61,343 for works only, or Rs. 2,79,637 including establishment charges, are sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government under section 68 of the Port Trust. The question of the provision of the funds will be considered when the Budget for 1899-1900 is under consideration.

NEW ROAD ALTERATIONS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th September 1898, forwarding a tracing showing the present arrangement of roads and land to the north of the Prince's Dock and proposing the following changes:—(a) Present road which is very little used, to be closed. (b) Present road to west of Malet Bunder, to be closed, (c) Proposed 60' new road to east of Railway Sidings, to be constructed and railed or fenced off from the Siding. (d) South corner of Malet Bunder Rice Shed, to be removed and re-erected if possible, (e) Malet Bunder South-west Entrance, to be permanently closed by a fence with the sanction of the Collector of Customs, and observing that if the road diversion (red) be sanctioned, the site granted for a disinfection shed by Trustees' Resolution No. 239, dated 26th July 1898, will have to be shifted, as also the sites for proposed latrines in connection with the pilgrims' shed, but that there will be ample room for them elsewhere as the site of the present road (blue) will be available. Submitted the tracing above referred to illustrating the proposed changes.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 25th October 1898, forwarding tracing showing how sites can be found for the disinfecting shed and latrine if the road proposed by the Traffic Manager be made, and suggesting that the sidings between the two gates (hatched red on tracing) should be checked railed and metalled so as to allow ingress and egress through the gates on the west of the sidings in case of the road alongside the dock boundary being blocked, and estimating the cost of the work at Rs. 4,007 exclusive of Engineering. Submitted the tracing above referred to. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendant, dated 22nd December 1898, saying that he has carefully examined the alterations in connection with making a new 60 road on the north side of the Prince's Dock and expressing an opinion that the new road will be of great advantage in working this very busy part of the Docks.

Resolution—The construction of the road proposed and the subsidiary works referred to are approved, and the amounts estimated by the Engineer, aggregating Rs. 4,007, for works only are sanctioned to the debit of Item 1, Section IV, of the current year's Budget. The approval of the Collector of Customs to the alteration of the fence and gate should be applied for. The Executive Engineer at the presidency should be informed of the alteration of the site for the proposed disinfecting shed. The site arranged in connection with the pilgrims' shed is approved, but it may be preferable to locate both these and the disinfecting shed about 30 feet south of the position shown on the plan, so as to allow the present temporary offices to have the advantage of the Malet Road frontage on the south side.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 22nd December 1898, forwarding, for the approval of the Trustees, two drawings accompanied by a specification of the premises proposed to be erected upon plot No. 6 at Apollo Reclamation, and requesting sanction to proceed with the work. Submitted the plans and specification above referred to. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd January 1899, reporting that he has carefully examined the plans and specification, and recommending that the same be approved, subject to all Municipal requirements being fulfilled.

Resolution.—The plans and specification submitted are approved, subject to the condition that all rules of the Port Trust and Municipality of Bombay relating to buildings are conformed to.

A QUESTION OF WHARFAGE FEES.

Read letter from the Local Agent of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, dated 29th November 1898, bringing to notice that for some time past he has been clearing teak squares and pinkado wood sleepers from the stream for the Railway Company's extension called the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway, and that he expects some further shipments of the same, and requesting the Trustees to make some reduction in the wharfage and sliding fees. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd December 1898, explaining that the charges levied in respect of the consignments of timber for H. H. the Nizam's State Railways Company are those authorised by the sanctioned scale of rates. Read letter to the Local Agent of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, dated 9th December 1898. Read letter from Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, dated 10th December 1898, requesting that his letter of the 29th November 1898 may be put before the Trustees for favourable consideration, and that the sliding fee levied at the maximum rate of four annas per ton under section 32, page 35, of the table of Wharfage fees, be specially reduced for material's imported for the Railway Company. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, No. 7—4221, dated 22nd December 1898.

Resolution—Mr. Dunlop should be informed that the Trustees have considered his application, and regret that they cannot make any reduction in the rates referred to.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 30th December 1898.	Total from 1st April to 30th December 1898.	For week ending 30th December 1897.	Total from 1st April to 30th December 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	747	22	651
" piloted out of harbour	18	748	22	633
" transported	12	532	16	395
" attended to	1	58	2	94
" warped	..	48	1	41

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	inches 30·022
Temperature of the Air	degrees 72·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·0
Dew Point	61·0
Relative humidity of Air	69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·0
General Directions of wind*	NNW, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 130

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 11.

10 p.m.	78·8

THURSDAY—JANUARY 12.

6 a.m.	61·4
10 a.m.	79·1
2 p.m.	77·1
4 p.m.	77·5

OVERHEARD IN A 'BUS.—"Sir, you are a clumsy fellow—you trod on my foot." "I am extremely sorry—I hope I did not hurt you very much." The soft answer turned away the other's wrath, and even produced an apology. "Oh, no, not very much—you must excuse me, I am a little irritable—fact is, out of sorts, liver, biliousness, and that sort of thing, you know—thoroughly wretched." "My dear sir, of course I excuse you, but why don't you take something?" "Tried everything—no good." "Nousence, you haven't tried Holloway's Pills, I know—they never fail in cases like yours." "Gad! I never thought of 'em.—By jove, I'll try 'em at once. Hi! conductor, stop the 'bus."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	17	7	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Naspada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Naspada	15	8	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	4	0	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	18	27
Total	41	37	148
Total plague deaths to date	33,493	23,993	
Same date last year	83	76	189

CURATIVE SERUM.

Dr. Galeotti, for the preparations of Professor Lustig's curative serum has had 6 horses and another animals under treatment. The process has now been completed and the serum will be ready for use by Monday next. It is interesting to learn that the animals improve in condition under the treatment.

WEEKLY RETURNS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Sanitary Commissioner's Office has issued the usual statement showing plague seizures and deaths, of imported as well as indigenous cases, in the Municipalities and Districts of the Madras Presidency during the week ending 24th December, 1898. The only Municipality in the Presidency which had any plague occurrence to report during the week was Conjeevaram, where there was one death of an imported case. The figures for the Districts, exclusive of Municipal towns, are as follows:—In Anantapur there were 41 seizures and 25 deaths of indigenous cases; in Bellary there was one death of an imported case, besides 36 seizures and 32 deaths of indigenous cases; in Kurnool there were 3 seizures and 2 deaths, all indigenous cases; in North Arcot there was one seizure of an imported case; in Salem there were 2 seizures and 4 deaths of imported cases and 19 seizures and 12 deaths of indigenous cases. The totals for the Districts for the week were 3 seizures and 5 deaths of imported cases and 99 deaths and 71 deaths of indigenous cases.

RUMOURED RECRUDESCENCE.

Reports more or less circumstantial have been circulated during the last few days of a recrudescence of the plague in Calcutta, the "Englishman" has obtained information from official sources that although there have been several suspicious cases lately, of which two have been proved more or less conclusively to be plague, in the opinion of the Medical Committee there is no likelihood of Calcutta being again declared an infected port at present.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

THE Final Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season of 1898-99, Estimates generally up to 20th December, reads as follows:—

The appended statement shows the area under Sesamum and its estimated outturn in all parts of the Presidency including Native States. The increase in area over that reported in October last is due principally to the rabi sowings in Gujarat and Khandesh and to more complete information from elsewhere. The decrease in Sind is due to corrections in the areas previously reported.

The total area is returned at 818,000 acres, or 2 per cent. below last year's and 10 per cent. below the average of the preceding 5 years. The Native States contribute 52 per cent. to the total area. The increase in parts of Gujarat and North Deccan, due to favourable rains for sowing, has not been sufficient to counterbalance the large deficit elsewhere which is mainly due to scantiness of sowing rains in the Presidency and to low inundation in Sind.

The outturn, estimated at 115,000 tons of the oilseed, is 3·5 per cent. in excess of last year's yield and 12·7 per cent. over the average. In parts of Gujarat States and the Deccan the crop suffered somewhat from deficiency of late rains. Elsewhere the season has been generally more favourable than last year, and the estimated outturn proportionately larger.

Gujarat.—Area 76,000 acres; 6 per cent. over last year's and 24 per cent. above the average. The large decrease in area shown in the second report has disappeared owing to extended rabi sowings induced by favourable rains. Kaira and Surat alone show some deficit. In the latter more area has been placed under cotton. The crop suffered a little from excess of moisture in the Panch Mahals and from cloudy weather in Ahmedabad. Disease has been reported from one taluka of Ahmedabad and Insects from one of Kaira. Elsewhere the crop has been satisfactory. The outturn is estimated at 12,800 tons, being 18·5 per cent. above last years and 30·5 per cent. over the average.

Gujarat States.—Area 399,000 acres; 11 per cent. over last year's and 2 per cent. over the average. The decrease in parts of Kathiawar due to extended cultivation of cotton and insufficiency of sowing rain, and in Cutch and Palanpur to scanty rain, is more than balanced by increase in Baroda and other States. The crop suffered considerably in Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur owing to absence of late rains and is expected to yield a poor return. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is fairly satisfactory. The estimated outturn comes to 57,000 tons, 1·5per cent. below last year's, but 10 per cent. above the average.

Deccan.—Area 150,000 acres; 1·6 per cent. over last year's but 24 per cent. below the average. Khandesh, Nasik and the eastern parts of Ahmednagar show an increase in area due to favourable rains at sowing time. Elsewhere the decrease is general and is due to deficiency of rain for sowing. In Khandesh and Nasik the early crop yielded fairly well. But the late crop in Khandesh suffered owing to absence of last rains. In Ahmednagar and in the South Deccan, the crop was on the point of withering, but was saved by the opportune rain in September. It, however, suffered again from absence of later rains, and is reported to have yielded quite a poor outturn in many places. Disease has been reported from one taluka of Sholapur. The total yield comes to 26,400 tons, 11 per cent. over last year's and 15 per cent. over the average.

Deccan States.—Area 1,700 acres; the crop suffered as in neighbouring British districts from absence of late rains for a considerable time after sowing, and the estimated outturn comes to 48 per cent. below the average.

Karnatak.—Area 45,000 acres; 27 per cent. below last year's and 13 per cent. below the average. Bijapur alone shows some increase over last year's area which, however, was far short of the average. Elsewhere the decrease is due mainly to deficiency of sowing rain. The crop suffered from drought at the commencement of the season. September rains effected some improvement, but they were not well distributed, being excessive in parts of Dharwar and deficient elsewhere. The yield is estimated at 5,600 tons, 2·6 per cent. below last year's outturn.

Karnatak States.—Area 11,500 acres; 23 per cent. below last year's and 11 per cent. under average. The increase in Kolhapur is only apparent. The crop has partially withered in parts of Sangli and Miraj. The reported yield is therefore 27 per cent. below the average.

Konkan.—Area 18,000 acres; nearly up to last year's, but 10 per cent. below the average. Excessive rains in parts of Thana and Kolaba injured the crop to a slight extent. Elsewhere it is fairly good. The estimated outturn comes to 2,730 tons, 10 per cent over last year's and 39 per cent. over the average.

Konkan States.—Area 6,800 acres; 13 per cent. over last year's area, but 6 per cent. below the average. The increase is due to favourable rains. The season was fairly good, and the estimated outturn is 34 per cent. over that of last year.

Sind.—Area 104,000 acres; 30 per cent. below last year's and 34 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general and is attributed to deficiency of water-supply in canals owing to low inundation and to scanty rains at the time of sowing. In Hyderabad and parts of Upper Sind Frontier District the crop is reported to be in good condition. In the desert talukas of Thar and Parker it has almost failed. Elsewhere it is in fair condition. The estimated outturn comes to 7,600 tons, 5 per cent. below last year's and 38 per cent. below the average.

Khirpur.—Area 4,500 acres. The decrease is attributed to jowari being sown to a larger extent owing to its being less liable to insect attacks. The crop is in fair condition and is estimated to yield 300 tons of the oil-seed.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

The Final Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop for the Season of 1898-99, Estimates generally up to 20th December reads as under:—The cultivation of the Groundnut crop is practically confined to this Presidency to the British Districts of the Deccan, Belgaum of the Karnatak, and the adjoining Native States. The appended statement shows the revised area under the crop and its estimated outturn. For the British Districts, the reported area stands at 62,000 acres, which is about 37 per cent. below last year's area and 61 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general, in Khandesh, it is attributed to rotation, to diminished demand, and to want of seasonable sowing rain. In Nasik, the decrease is only apparent, being due to non-receipt of complete information. Elsewhere the rain for sowing was deficient. In Satara and Belgaum, the decrease is also ascribed to discouragement of cultivation caused by the partial failure of the crop of the previous two seasons. In Khandesh and Nasik, the season was favourable. Elsewhere rain were deficient, particularly in the eastern parts, and the crop suffered where not helped by irrigation. Disease has been reported from one taluka of Ahmednagar and one of Satara. In Barsi (Sholapur) also the crop is reported to have suffered from disease. The Satara crop has yielded a poor outturn. Elsewhere the outturn seems fairly satisfactory. The Native States return about 14,000 acres under the crop, of which about 10,000 acres are credited to Kolhapur. The condition of the crop in the States does not differ from that in the adjoining British Districts. The crop has suffered from disease in Kolhapur, Miraj, Akalkot and Aundh. The estimated outturn comes to 7,100 tons for the Native States and 45,300 tons for the British District

SPORTING REMINISCENCES.

THERE are few of those forms of amusement known collectively under the name of sport upon which Colonel Meysey-Thompson cannot speak authoritatively, observes a writer, reviewing Colonel Meysey-Thompson's "Reminiscences of the course, the Camp and the chase." Forty years ago, when he was in his teens, "dog fighting was a very popular pastime," while "bull baiting had not so very long been suppressed." A keeper thought it an excellent joke to tie a terrier and three cats in a sack, and bossted that in a few minutes every cat was dead; a loafer kept an outter in an iron cage, and derived a good income from allowing dogs to tackle him. They were, indeed, cruel times, and we may be thankful for the change that education combined with the efforts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has made in the sports of the nation. In their athletics, the Colonel and his brother were singularly unfortunate. The former, when at Eton, "really won the long jump," but the judges only placed him third; the latter "should have easily won the mile," but for a baker's cart and afterwards, in the Inter University sports, would have carried off the hurdle race but for the condition of the turf. Such misfortunes, however, are common amongst unsuccessful competitors. For the feats of his friend, Mr. Simpson, we share the admiration of the gallant Colonel. He backed himself "to skate from Cambridge to Ely, a total distance of eighty miles, in four hours" accomplished the wager, and issued a challenge for a race. Mr. Potter which, owing to its non-existence, is eagerly offered himself as a competitor. "Mr. Simpson managed to retain his lead to the end, winning with very little to spare, in the very fast time of 2 hours 36 minutes, being just under 2 minutes for each mile the whole way." The extraordinary nature of the performance of Mr. Simpson and "Potter of Pemberton" will be more fully appreciated when we state that, in creating what we had previously supposed to be the world's record for eighty miles, S. F. Donoghue took over 5 hours and 40 minutes. Of his schoolfellows at Eton Colonel Thompson gives some interesting details. One was Lord Randolph Churchill, who "did not show any remarkable promise, being chiefly distinguished for not caring whom he 'cheeked,' whether it was a bigger boy or a master"; another was Hubert Parry, who "was ever composing songs, even in those days, and took his degree in music before he left Eton"; a third, Lord Rosebery, "was extraordinarily clever and most amusing. In 'Pop,' the Eton debating society, we used to look eagerly forward to his speeches, which were full of sparkle, and a great contrast to those generally made by other speakers."

As might be expected from one who had such fame as a gentleman rider, a large portion of the book is devoted to the discussion of the merits of celebrated racehorses in the past and the narration of his personal experiences in steeplechasing and foxhunting. These, it must be confessed, become somewhat wearisome to those whose reading is not confined to "Ruff's Guide to the Turf" and the sporting papers. In his military experiences, the Colonel is more fortunate. Take, for instance, an amusing story in which an Irish sentry at Plymouth was asked, after he had repeated his orders to "turn out the guard to the General and the Admiral," how he expected to recognise the latter. "Begorra," said Pat, after a moment's hesitation, "I'd know him by his spurs!" As a true lover of horses, Colonel Thompson strongly condemns the cruelties of the Spanish bull ring

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12.

THERE were Rs. 47,60,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted at yesterday's weekly allotment in London, of which Rs. 11,40,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 33,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,10,000 to Madras, the rate obtained being 1s. 4 3-32d., 34 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Of Telegrapic Transfers 9 lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 3,40,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-8d., at which 34 per cent. of the tenders were accorded acceptance. An extra allotment of Bills amounting to Rs. 10,000 was made on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-8d. It was announced that 60 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 day's sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. yesterday, to 110 7-8, French Rentes were unchanged at 101 1-2 ; but Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·19 fcs' Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 7-16. Bar Silver was unaltered at 27 5-16d. per oz. ; and in New York the metal continued at 59 1-4 cents per oz., and demand exchange on London at 4 84 1-2 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 34 1-2s. per 416 lbs., January-February shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market flat in tone ; and Linseed at 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market firm.

Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The day's sales were 14,000 bales inclusive of 100 bales Surats ; and the Imports, 56,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats quiet but steady, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 1-16 cents per lb. ; April Futures declined 5 points, to 5·73 cents, and July 6 points, to 5·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 37,000 bales ; and the Arrivals this season now compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Wednesday's Receipts	37,000	48,000	21,000
Four days' do	142,000	201,000	101,000
Since 1st Sept.	5,193,000	5,001,000	5,182,000

Locally the tone of the Cotton Market has to-day been dull, and forward prices are quoted at a decline of Re. 1 to Re. 1 1-2 per candy. Exporters bought 400 bales, and the mills 1,200 bales.

To-day's advices by wire from the cotton districts report thay the weather has continued severely cold at Dhollera, but this has had no adverse effect on the crop. At Broach the cold has become moderate and the crop prospects are good. In the other districts there has been seasonable weather.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,202	bales.
Wheat	8,647	cwts.
Linseed	1,231	"
Rapeseed	1,093	"
Gingellyseed	14,015	"
Poppyseed	535	"
Groundnuts	1,280	"
Castorseed	2,911	"
Rice	12,388	"

FREIGHTS.—The Florida (s) has been chartered at 18s. 3d. per ton, for one picked port, January loading ; the Scarsdale (s) has been booked for a line of some 2,000 tons, for Marseilles, at 18s. and a line of 4,000 tons is reported done for the same port at 17s 6d. February loading

MONEY.—At their meeting this afternoon the Directors of the Bank of Bombay raised the Bank's rate by one per cent, making it stand at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE has been firm in tone to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Demand soon became obtainable at 1s. 4 1-8d., at which rate a fair amount was taken. Merchants' Bills continued scarce, only a small business being done therein. Rates close as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-8d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 3-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 5-16d. "
Francs	1·71 1-2d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 94 7-16 for money and 94 1-2 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, and advanced afterwards to 94 5-8 and 94 11-16 in the two positions, respectively, closing at the higher level in a strong market.

SHARES.—There has been an upward movement in prices to-day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
4½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-16
Bar Silver	27 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, arrived here, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

COLEMBO, JAN 12.

French mail steamer Armand Behic from Australia arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muko Maru, left Colombo for Bombay, on the 12th instant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 3rd January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 28th December, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 28. Rs.	A.	P.	Jan. 3. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,53,58,365	0	4	1,54,92,218	2	6
Other Deposits	5,42,10,854	15	7	5,48,32,018	6	7
Bank Post Bills	3,24,349	8	5	2,45,337	3	5
Sundries	28,74,860	0	6	32,44,454	0	5
	Rs. 10,16,18,429	8	10	10,26,65,029	12	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,63,160	0	0	61,61,976	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	69,69,345	0	0	71,62,398	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,65,17,529	6	9	1,74,44,253	14	8
Accounts of Credit do.	1,73,05,169	8	2	1,84,25,913	9	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,91,18,246	10	6	1,81,68,561	14	7
Balances with other Banks	11,50,467	14	11	12,64,156	0	5
Bullion	1,410	1	9	1,405	1	0
Dead Stock	13,05,301	8	10	12,97,608	13	10
Stamps	13,091	4	9	12,654	4	9
Sundries	15,71,643	14	9	19,00,798	10	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,26,54,295	13	3	1,24,88,188	1	2
Do. at Branches	1,78,10,454	5	2	1,83,34,376	14	1
	Rs. 10,16,18,429	8	10	10,26,65,029	12	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	13,29,103	Dec
Do. at Branches	14,62,956	Inc
Other Deposits	6,21,164	do
Post Bills	75,012	Dec
ASSETS		
Bank's Investments	1,54,796	Incl
Loans	9,56,733	do
Accounts of Credit	11,20,744	do
Mercantile Bills	9,49,685	Dec
Cash at Head Office	11,03,507	do
Do. at Branches	5,23,922	Inc

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 7th January :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,78,192 10 6)			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 10,22,267 6 10)	33,01,920	0	4
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	235,57,722	8	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,67,042	10	7
Sundries	6,68,857	11	1
Total	366,95,582	14	5

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	38,31,014	8	0
Other authorised Investments	9,64,9[illegible]		
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	31,90,373	11	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	53,74,687	2	1
Bills discounted and purchased	83,26,074	9	11
Balances with other Banks	18,92,076	4	3
Bullion	10,6,9	9	10
Dead stock	8,39,983	10	2
Stamps	11,214	11	9
Sundries	5,47,120	7	7
	248,99,023	9	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	117,96,557	5	2
Total	366,95,582	14	5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HIRSCH—January 11, at Glencroft Villa, No. 2, Belvedere Road, Mazagon, Catherine Hirsch, widow of Morris Hirsch, aged 43.

SECUNDERABAD.

MARRIAGE.

COODE—PENDLEBURY—January 7, at St John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev C F Breay assisted by the Rev A H B Brittain, Chaplain Trimulgherry and the Rev F C Gittens, Chaplain, Bolarum, John Melvill Coode, son of the late John Coode, Polcarne, St Austell, Cornwall, to Ruth Caroline, third daughter of William Pendlebury, Agent H H N G S Railway, Secunderabad.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TALBOT—January 9, the wife (nee Minnie Noble Masson), of J M Talbot, of a daughter.
McNEIL—January 8, at Chitpore, the wife of J McNeil, of twins (sons).

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAM—January 8, at Poonamallee, Christiana Cunningham, the beloved wife of John Cunningham, aged 62 years.
McDERMOTT—January 6, at Umballa, Arthur Norman, the dearly loved infant son of Mr and Mrs M T McDermott, aged 2 years, 3 months and 23 days.
SMALLEY—January 9, at Madras, Gladys, the infant daughter, of James Smaller, Printer and Publisher "Madras Mail," aged 8 months.
USHER—January 10, at the Medical College Hospital, Laura Evangeline, wife of Ralph Usher, and eldest daughter of Dr. J E Lillywhite, of Bangalore, aged 40 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899.

A PRESS correspondent, fortunate enough to accompany the Tirah Expedition and the Anglo-Egyptian force under General Kitchener which fought at Omdurman, confides to the *Nineteenth Century* his conviction that the one endured and bore hardships and got the hard knocks, and the other the ribbons and the glory. Inquiring how that came about, Mr. L. Oppenheim, for that is his name, points out that the Soudan is much nearer to London than the North-West Frontier of India ; that the fate of Gordon weighed heavily on the English conscience until the martyr was avenged ; that the battle of Omdurman purged the nation of the sense of sin in respect to the Khartoum tragedy in the middle of the eighties : that the Guards are known to every Londoner, and that their heroism shed a reflected glory on their friends and acquaintances. On the other hand, campaigns beyond the Indian frontier do not make up for the security of tenure of Governments, large sections of the British public regarding them as an unnecessary waste of human life and of money ; the newspapers and their readers do not care to follow step by step columns marching for months through innumerable mountain passes, with unfamiliar and difficult names, while everybody is on the tiptoe of expectation for decisive battles and brilliant victories, which the new conditions of frontier fighting render more and more rare. The preparations for Omdurman, it has been well said, were carried out during a period of fifteen years ; the preparation for the Tirah campaign had to be hurried through in fifteen days. The military authorities at Cairo were able to concentrate their whole attention on the recovery of the Soudan. When the Egyptian Army had become efficient, the order was given to advance a certain stage, and the forward movement was made with great deliberation. A broad river provided easy transport for the supplies and stores, and when the river did not serve, a railway pushed forward in advance got rid of all anxiety as to the victualling of the force. When the lifting of the purdah in the Tirah was decided on, 20,000 of the troops mobilised elsewhere on the frontier had the pick of the transport service. The mules, hastily collected on the spur of the moment, were none of the best, nor were their impressed drivers the most competent or the most willing. When the advance was finally made from the railhead—eight miles being the days march—the troops moved on a broad front which allowed the left flank to be ten miles from the river, where steamers towed barges bringing up rations and everything else necessary for the comfort of the men. There was no sniping. No enemy was in sight. After an eight miles' promenade the soldiers had their dinner and supper in their tents. When they turned in there was no firing into the camp ; rushes in force at the baggage had not to be repelled in darkness in a broken country. Such was the march to Omdurman.

The Tirah campaign began hurriedly with an advance in single file through passes commanded at every step by hidden enemies who were sure of their men at 600 yards. Every day saw men killed and wounded. At night the camp was fired into ; men were shot at their meals or lying down to rest ; alarms were constant, which was more than could be said for the supplies. Trains extending over long miles of mountain paths two feet broad with boulders at every step, invited attack and the invitation was never neglected. Sometimes provisions, at others ammunition boxes containing thousands of cartridges, were carried off. At Maidan the Tirah force was in the centre of the enemy's country. It waited there that the tribesman might come in and accept the terms offered them. They did not come in ; they knew as well as Sir William Lockhart that the invading force must get out of the mountains before the snow began to fall. The march was continued to and through the Bara defile. The troops emerged from the Tirah seasoned veterans ; they had been under fire day and night, they endured privations and exposure cheerfully and had fought gallantly whenever the enemy was simple enough to come on. He prefered to hang back ; to harry the flank and the rear and give the maximum of trouble with the minimum of cost to himself. The Omdurman campaign was over in two hours and a half ; from the time the army got touch of the enemy, the Khalifa did exactly what we would have him to do, and his army was annihilated by the fire of maxim guns, howitzer shells and the Lee Metford. It was not a battle but a batter. When it was over there was no enemy in the enemys' country. Tents and free hospitals were pitched wherever convenient. There had been no losses on the march ; there were very little in the couple of hours that sufficed to extinguish an enemy who did everything he ought not to have done, and nothing that he might have done. The Guards returned to London to be lionised, non-commissioned officers and privates being interviewed by the London press. But they had seen no fighting ; they had been spared the usual hardships of war ; they had learned nothing of campaigning. The veterans of Tirah are only recognised in connection with the Dargai episode of which the Music Halls have made the most. The endurance, grit and soldierly discipline that carried them across the Tirah in the face of an alert and well-armed enemy that knew his business, count for nothing.

That in substance is what Mr. L. Oppenheim has impartially set down as the result of the impressions received in the two campaigns. He fully recognises that the highest credit is due to the foresight and the faculty for organisation which enabled General Kitchener to move an army on Omdurman with the precision of a machine and wipe out the Khalifa's army, outnumbering his own by two to one. But he rightly holds that the conditions enabled that to be done with the minimum of hardship and exposure to the troops employed, and that the incompetency of the Khalifa delivered an army of heroes into his hands to be mowed down by the deadliest weapons European civilisation has yet produced. It is fair to say that in the very next page of the review in which this view is set forth, General Maurice states, on the authority of one of the leaders of the Anglo-Egyptian Army, —apparently the Sirdar Kitchener himself,— that the staff were by no means confident of the ultimate issue of the campaign until the Khalifa elected to attack the invading force in open day, drawn up in position. Had he attackedin the night, or rather in the dark hours before morning when the bright full moon was obscured by clouds, the chances were that some of his forty thousand fighting men, who knew no fear, would have penetrated the line, creating confusion and panic. If that happened, the invaders would have been driven back on the river and annihilated, for the Dervishes were two to one in number and at close quarters would have carried all before them. To prevent such a denouement a legitimate strategem was resorted to ; the enemy's spies were allowed to ascertain that the Sirdar had determined to attack the Dervish Army during the night of the 1st and 2nd September. The Khalifa, when he learned that was delighted, believing, not without reason, that he would have the advantage in defending himself at night against a force much inferior in numbers. The attack was not likely to be made in full moon-light. He therefore expected it two hours before dawn, and still waiting, he allowed the time for himself to pass delivering the attack before day light. He decided to close with the Anglo-Egyptians and thus delivered himself into the Sirdar's hands. We have General Maurice's word for it that in the opinion of the Staff of the victorious army—and apparently in his own—the Khalifa might have ended the war by a repetition of the disaster to Hicks' army had he carried out his attention of attacking during the night. If that were on the cards, what becomes of the supreme prudence of the Sirdar's combinations ? General Maurice in his anxiety to show that Omdurman was not a foregone conclusion, has proved too much.

DR. (MRS.) CORTHORN and Professor Haffkine between them have definitely established that monkeys and squirrels share with men and rats an unenviable susceptibility to plague and contribute to its diffusion. There has been little reasonable doubt since the epidemic spread up-country that such was the case, for squirrels in Poona, and monkeys at Hardwar were seen to fall dead from trees with all the external symptoms of the dreaded malady. But hitherto there was no definite bacteriological evidence to show, that the disease from which those victims perished was caused by a germ capable of setting up plague in rats. Dr. Corthorn having forwarded to M. Haffkine tubes containing germs taken from the internal organs of two out of seven bonnet monkeys that fell dead from trees in Gadag in the Dharwar District, and from the organs of a grey striped squirrel found dead in that town, all doubts have been set at rest. Captain Milne isolated the germs, which stood the usual tests and set up plague in rats. This confirms the result of Dr. Simond's experiments at Karachi on squirrels last year, and removes all doubt as to the correctness of the opinion that the monkeys around Hardwar suffered from plague. Not only the medical men, but the commonalty were satisfied that the monkeys swarming around that place of pilgrimage were the victims of plague. As it was evident that they constituted a serious danger to the community, making themselves at home on the roofs and in the verandahs of houses, it was determined to trap them and confine them in cages, religious feeling forbidding more strenuous measures of dealing with them. When first caged they were given a modicum of food ; as there was a certain amount of danger in going near them when symptoms of plague became evident, the supplies failed and the prisoners died of plague and hunger. In Poona last year, when the plague was at its height, the squirrels that had made their abodes in the rafters of many bungalows, were frequently seen to fall dead with the unmistakable signs noticeable in rodents dying from the same cause. On opening the ceilings numerous squirrels were found dead and in various stages of decomposition. The human occupants of such of houses were almost invariably attacked by plague. Professor Haffkine is fully justified in stating that the monkey and the squirrel have to be added to men and rats as agents capable of carrying the germs of plague from place to place. That hateful epidemic is the only one at present known, to be equally fatal to men and animals. Hydrophobia, and glanders and some other diseases communicable from animals to man, happily do not become epidemic. It is fortunate that the monkey and the squirrel are not so ubiquitous as the rat ; if they were, the plague would be even more difficult to eradicate from any country it has once invaded, than it is now. Experiments carried out on a somewhat extensive scale by the German specialists accompanying Dr. Koch to this Presidency, proved that the monkey, which is quite as susceptible as man to plague, can be rendered immune by Professor Haffkine's prophylactic. The special ists in question considered that the efficacy of that preventative fluid was fully established by the result of experiments on monkeys.

FROM 742 to 1,111 the death roll of Bombay has gone up within the past fortnight ; fatal plague cases having increased from 119 to 220. Still the figures of the past seven days are lower than in the corresponding period of last year when the total was 1,307 including 450 deaths from plague. So far the prophets of evil, who foretold a very heavy recrudescence of plague in the present year, have failed in their prophesies, though it must be admitted it is bad enough as it is. Deaths from attacks of ordinary fever are somewhat below normal, but deaths from affections of the nervous system, from measles, diseases of the respiratory organs, diarrhœa and dysentery are considerably above. Deaths from old age and debility are shown at 38, and from debility alone 67—a total of 105. When old age and debility were under one head, and debility did not necessarily include old age, the total was but 49. An analysis of the district returns shows that plague is now most prevalent in the Byculla and Market wards, each reporting over twenty cases ; North Fort, Umarkhadi, Phanoswadi, Kumbharwada, Khetwadi, Girgaon, First Nagpada and Mahim, each having double figures. Upper Colaba, South Fort, Chaupati, Mahalakshmi and Sewri were the only sections free of plague in the week. Dr. Weir's return of plague operations shows that during the week 7,691 houses were inspected by district officers and of these 564 were disinfected and 67 vacated. Between Saturday and Saturday 227 cases of plague were reported, of which 85 only were removed to hospital and 168 died, 284 contacts being segregated.

MUCH has been done in late years to afford shade to the public by planting umbrageous trees along the broader thoroughfares. The Queen's Road and the Vellard show what can be accomplished by judicious planting on an adequate scale. We would point to a section of the broad street between the Prince of Wales' Statue and the Flora Fountain, which would be greatly improved, from the double point of view of the picturesque and of comfort, by the planting of some fifty trees. The fine pavement on the East of the University Gardens in its ample breadth is completely destitute of shade. The narrower pavement on the opposite side of the Esplanade Road is well supplied with trees. There is no reason why the one pavement should be subject to the full glare of the sun all the day long, while the other, shaded by lofty houses for half the day, is further shaded by trees. There is good reason why a line of trees should not be planted along the eastern boundary of the Gardens ; they would over-shadow and destroy the flower beds and the green turf. But there is abundant precedent for planting a line of trees along the outer edge of the broad foot-pavement. It is the more desirable to do this, as the pavements north and south of that skirting the Gardens are arcaded and thus fairly sheltered from the sun. We commend this little improvement to Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, who can effect it by a stroke of his skilful pen.

MR. CHOATE, who has been appointed United States Ambassador in London, is one of the leaders of the New York Bar. By no means a young man, having passed three score, it is understood he contemplated retiring from practice before his appointment was made. Mr. Choate is quite new to diplomacy, never having before held office.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government to seven per cent. per annum.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to sanction an increase of Rs. 150 per mensem to the salary of Mr. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer. Another item of importance which engaged the attention of the meeting was in reference to the report of a committee of the Corporation on the four schemes of street improvement prepared by the City Improvement Trust. On the motion of Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersy, the report was adopted with certain modifications. It was further resolved to ask the City Improvement Board to furnish the Corporation, when future schemes were forwarded, with such particulars as to enable them to form an opinion of the financial soundness or otherwise of the schemes. The Municipal Commissioner was also requested to lay before the Corporation at an early date a statement shewing the total rateable value of the properties proposed to be acquired by the Trust in connection with each of the four improvement schemes.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. M. H. Fulton, is granted furlough for one year, commencing from the 25th March, 1899.

MR. H. KENNEDY, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

MR. W. F. O'DONOGHE, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, on relief, to act as Political Agent, Cambay, pending further orders.

MR. G. F. KEATINGE, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector Khandesh, and Mr. C. V. Vernon, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. S. Greenaway to the charge of the Western Bhil Agency, Khandesh.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks, with effect from the 23rd inst.

MR. G. W. SWEET, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is, on expiry of his privilege leave, posted to the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, as Assistant Accountant-General.

THE following appointments have been gazetted : Mr. E. F. Green, to be District Superintendent of Police, in the Kolaba District ; Mr. H. Pogson, to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Thana District ; Mr. T. S. Greenaway, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Khandesh District ; and Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent to be Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar.

LORD FREDERICK BLACKWOOD and Viscount Beringdon are at present touring in Northern India.

THE Reverend J. H. Collins, Chaplain of Jutogh, has been appointed Chaplain of Dagshai.

THE Maharaja of Gwalior was to leave Calcutta on Saturday evening, and Mr. Barnes, Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, on Sunday.

WITH regard to certain rumours circulated in Peshawar regarding the serious illness of the Amir, no reliable news to this effect has been received by the Government of India.

PROFESSOR FRASER, President of the Plague Commission, and Dr. Ruffer have been in Allahabad during the last few days, and proceed to Agra, where the Commission resumes its sittings.

A VACANCY among the Colonels on the Staff in the Punjab Command has occurred, as Colonel Hammond, now in England, has taken an extension of leave, and will not return to his appointment.

MR. OLDHAM, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, has been appointed a Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue in the place of Mr. Grimley retired, Mr. Collier being confirmed as Commissioner of Chittagong.

THE following is a short summary of plague in India for the week ending 7th of January ;—There was a further rise in plague mortality (148 to 168) and total mortality (838 to 1,001) in Bombay city, but a slight fall in total plague mortality in Bombay Presideney. The greatest decrease (975 to 665) was in Dharwar district. Matters in the Madras Presidency remained about stationary. Plague continues to decline in the city and station of Bangalore, but there has been a considerable rise (10 to 59) in plague mortality in Mysore city. There has also been a rise (75 to 109) in plague mortality in the districts of the Mysore State. Plague continues prevalent in Lingsugur district of Hyderabad State, and in the Wardha district of Central Provinces is fairly stationary.

THE evacuation of the plague infected town of Rahon is progressing, some 4,000 persons being now in camp. Disinfection operations will be shortly commenced. There are now only 4 patients in hospital. It is hoped they will recover and be discharged before long. Four persons have died and one has been discharged.

DURING his recent visit to Lahore, the Raja of Faridkot attended the Annual Festival Banquet of the District Grand Lodge of the Punjab Freemasons, and before leaving the station, His Highness made a contribution of Rs. 200 to the funds of the Punjab Masonic Institution, which is at present maintaining and educating over 40 children.

FROM the 31st ultimo to the 6th inst., 3 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 314 Hindus, and 55 Mahomedans, died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 388 ; the death-rate being 44·5, and the mean for the ten previous years being 42·4. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague nil, cholera nil, small-pox 1, measles 3, fevers 38, dysentry 97, dirrhœa 16, and other causes 233.

GENERAL Luck, Commanding the forces in Bengal left Calcutta yesterday morning on tour, accompanied by Colonel Henry, Major St. John Gore, Major Gordon and Captain Cook, A.-D.-C. General Luck will arrive at Delhi on the 11th instant, and will halt for the manœuvres, and then proceed to Meerut, Saharanpur, Roorkee, Bareilly, Kathgodam and Naini Tal, where he is due to arrive on the 9th proximo.

THERE are now in existence, or in process of erection, no less than seven factories for the making of smokeless powder in China viz.—Wuchang, Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Canton, and Foochow. It is officially estimated that by the middle of this year the factories will be able to turn out about 50,000 catties of smokeless powder per month. The Government has now ready for immediate use over two million smokeless powder cartridges, one half of which were imported from Europe.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has submitted for the sanction of Government to revised train-service of the Madras-Ennore section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, to accord with the running of the mole line, consequent on the opening of the southern extension from Ennore to Gudur on the 1st proximo. The final inspection of the length from Gudur to Ennore will take place about the 20th instant, when the inspection party will include the Director of Railway Traffic in India we is expected at Bezwada about that date on his annual tour of inspection.

AT the Viceroy's Council to-day the Hon. Mr Rivaz will move that the Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of Municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation of Government, be referred to a Select Committee, and that the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Smeaton, the Hon. Mr. Rees and himself be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. Mr. Chalmers will move that Bill to furthrr amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 be referred to a Select Committee. Sir James Westland will move that the Bill to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, be referred to a Select Committee, and Sir Edwin Callen will move that the Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act, 1887, be taken into consideration, and passed.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending January 10, was 1,111, giving a death-rate of 68·4 per annum per thousand as against 81·18 the corresponding period of last year and 54·92 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 305 died from fevers; 1, small-pox ; 14 measles ; 5, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 112 phthisis, 64, diseases of the nervous system ; 217, affections of the respiratory organs ; 48, diarrhœa ; 52 dysentery ; 30, still-born ; 105 old age and debility ; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 37 ; Brahmin, 27, Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 640 ; Hindu outcaste, 118 ; Musalman, 250 ; Parsee, 35 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian 30 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 4 , Negro-African, 2 ; other and unknown races, 4. The total number of births was 211 as against 299 the corresponding period of last year, and 251 the average over the past five years.

THE latest development in the case of the steamer "Bhandara" at Zanzibar is that Sir Arthur Hardinge having kept over 1,000 persons confined to the ship for 14 days, has now under orders from the London Foreign Office begun to make arrangements for establishing a quarantine station. The coolies will be landed there, but as there has been no sickness on the "Bhandara" since December 28th, it is not likely that plague will break out afresh. Yet another complication has now arisen. Sir Arthur Hardinge refuses to permit any of the grain cargo to be landed. This again is in contravention of the Venice convention which sets forth in chapter 2 that grain is not an infected commodity, but that any commodity from an infected vessel, which in the opinion of the Sanitary Officer of the port is likely be infected, may be disinfected. We are glad to hear that the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce are preparing a strong protest against the action taken by Sir Arthur Hardinge and the Foreign Office, as it is calculated to injure Indian trade generally. The remonstrance will be presented shortly to the Government of India, who from the first have taken a correct attitude in the matter.

THE coming wheat harvest in the Central Provinces is likely to be nothing more than an indifferent one. The early cessation of the last rains is responsible for this. In the most southern of the corn-growing Provinces the prospect of the spring cereals depends upon the weather of the early autumn months to a much greater extent than elsewhere. If the monsoon retires early, the strong sun of October rapidly bakes the ground, and before the time comes for sowing it is too hard to be prepared. The rapidity with which the process takes place in this part of the country was seen in the few weeks which ushered in the famine. At the end of August the Nerbuda Valley was coverd with water, and bridges were being carried away by the floods. By the end of September the ground was hard and dry, and the prospects of the crops were gone. This year

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The eminent barrister, Mr. Choate, has been appointed United States Ambassador in London.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

M. DE BEAUREPAIRE'S CHARGES.

AN INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

M. de Beaurepaire belongs to the civil, not to the criminal section of the Court of Cassation which is investigating the Dreyfus case.

His denunciation and bias are largely based upon hearsay, but they enable the anti-Dreyfusites to repudiate beforehand the decision of the Court and his action intensifies the bitterness of the controversy.

M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, has ordered an enquiry to be held into the charges made by M. de Beaurepaire.

DEFEAT OF THE UGANDA MUTINEERS.

BILALI KILLED.

The mutineers in Uganda, headed by the notorious Bilali, have been routed and dispersed, and Bilal has been killed.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP WELLDON.

Many old Harrovians and Etonians, including, Lord Roberts and Viscount Peel, assembled at Victoria station to-day, to bid farewell to Bishop Weldon, on his departure for India.

THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES WILL NOT BE PERMANENT.

LONDON, JANV. 12.

In the course of a debate in the United States Senate on the position in the Philippines, Mr. Foraker, speaking apparently on behalf of President McKinley, said that while the country was unanimous against restoring the Islands to the tyrannical rule of Spain, or abandoning them to disorder and anarchy, the American occupation would not be permanent.

Neither the President nor the Senate desired anything but the ultimate independence of the Philippines.

GERMANY AND THE CAROLINES.

The rumours anent Germany acquiring a foothold in the Caroline Islands are reviving.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the homeward English mails of the 7th inst., arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 3rd inst., left here at 5 a.m., to-day.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The 3rd Bombay Infantry left Nowshera yesterday for Poona.

Lieutenant E. S. Sandys, R.E., is transferred from Madras to the Bombay Sappers.

Lieutenant S. O. Hall, R.A. M.C., from home is posted to the Bombay Command.

PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA.

With the cold snap of the past few days in Calcutta, several suspicious cases have occurred, two of which are considered to be plague by the Medical Committee. As they are sporadic and been isolated, however, it is stated that there is at present no reason to apprehend that the disease will either assume epidemic form ,or that Calcutta will be declared an infected port.

No further plague cases in Calcutta had been reported to Government up to this afternoon.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. STUART BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

Captain Stuart of the Ordnance Department, Simla and Mrs. Stuart have both been bitten by a pet dog which went mad. They start next mail for treatment in Paris.

CALCUTTA IMPORTS.

Increased arrivals of piece goods and gold and silver bullion raised the value of the Calcutta imports last month by 26 lakhs of rupees, compared with December 1897. Yarn imports, however, are stationary.

THE JAM OF LUS BEYLA.

The Jam of Lus Beyla, Baluchistan is about to visit India, proceeding to Delhi in the first instance.

MR. CECIL GRAY, OFFICIAL MEASURER.

Mr. Cecil Gray, lately Hon. Secretary, Western India Turf Club has been appointed Official Measurer for Western and Southern India including Madras and Bangalore connection scheme now settled for securing a uniform system of measurements for races throughout India. He will work in collaberation with the Calcutta Turf Club, though actually employed by the Western India Turf Club, and his measurement like those of the official measurer who is being appointed by the Calcutta body, will be accepted, on both sides of India. The arrangements do not yet include the measuring of all ponies for polo, but this ought to follow eventually and would be an excellent thing.

LADY CURSON.

Lady Curzon held her first drawingroom to-night and it was largely attended.

THE SAVANTVADI MURDER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, JAN. 12.

The Mahomedan convict was hanged this morning. On the scaffold he loudly said "I and the other accused committed murder at the instigation of the retired kharbhari's son Ramchandra. I alone die, because my parents are poor."

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCES IN BARODA TERRITORY.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VISNAGAR, JAN. 11.

On Monday Mr. M. P. Modi, counsel for the prosecution, commenced his address to His Lordship Rao Bahadur K. V. Sarangpani. He commenced by reciting in detail the charges preferred against the prisoners and remarked that the questions before the court were : what are the acts which the accused persons committed, and what offences under the law of the state those acts constitute.

Mr. Modi continuing said he proposed to deal first of all with the facts of the case, and afterwards to deal with the points of law involved. In order to exactly understand under what circumstances the offences were committed, it is necessary to note the events which occurred before the day of combination of the villages and oath taking, and he purposed to review the occurrences arising between April 16th to June 23rd. There was only one thing to recite as happening before the 16th April, and that was in March 1898. His Excellency the Diwan Saheb ordered a re-survey of the eleven villages of the Vijapur taluka, the inhabitants of which had up till then opposed the revision of measurement, Mr. Patel, Superintendent of survey, gave the necessary order to a subordinate officer, and the Vahivatdar of Vijapur was instructed to render any assistance required. On April 16th a surveyor was sent to Pilwai, accompanied by several men, and in his evidence that official said he was met by accused No. 1 at the Chora and said the Rajputs would oppose the re-measurement of the lands. He further said the officials must leave, and if they refused, there would be a sight worth seeing. Anopram, the surveyor, however sent for the matadars of the villages in order to explain the exact object of his visit, but the matadars instead of listening, used further threats that the party would be molested if they persisted in making the survey, saying "if you want to go home alive, don't proceed towards the fields." The learned counsel submitted, this threat had a bearing on what occurred on the oath taking ceremony when the assembly solemnly swore they would resist by force the order of the Government. The survey party left the village on account of the angry attitude of the people, and the incident was reported to Mr. Bhikharam, the taluka magistrate, who issued warrants against nine of the ringleaders. Fojdar Mulchand was entrusted with the duty of executing the warrants, and one man was captured at Vijapur, and a short distance from that place another arrest was made. The latter prisoner was, however, immediately rescued by a number of his companions. Other police officers went to Pilwai the same day and arrested three of the men who had interrupted the police in the discharge of their duty earlier in the day. However, a crowd of Rajputs, who had assembled, released these man, and the police had to hastily retire. The first and second class magistrates, with some sowars and peons joined this force, and on April 23rd a further visit was made to Pilwai and arrested a man. They were immediately set upon by about 300 armed Rajputs, who shouted, "Strike, strike," and one police inspector and two men were badly wounded, while the second class magistrate and other suburs were beaten with sticks. The prisoner was rescued, and the officials had to flee for their lives. However, the Rajputs detained the chief Constable and three men, whom they released only on condition that the Rajput who was arrested, and who was in custody, was given his liberty. In consequence of these disturbances the assistance of the military was asked for, and the reinforcements arrived at Vijapur on April 27th. From the evidence of four witnesses on April 26th about 200 Rajputs belonging to the villages of Pilwai, Vasai, Bilodra, Anodia, and others, assembled under a banyan tree in Pilwai, and there the men swore not to give up the offenders to justice and to oppose the measurement of the lands, and if any man violated his oath he would be answerable to their Parbhu. From the action of the Rajputs of Pilwai it was evident they realised the gravity of their acts ; but instead of ceasing their opposition they approached other villages and formed a combination to carry out the compact resolved upon at the oath-taking ceremony. What occurred on April 22nd and 23rd had already been dealt with and they were now dealing with the occurrences from April 25 until June 3rd, and the oath-taking was the beginning of the villages assumption of an independent position. At that meeting they talked not only of how they would deal with social but also political affairs, and how they would deal with the Government if it differed from them. Mr. Modi then read extracts from the depositions of the four witnesses who saw the oath-taking. They described the ceremony as a gathering of the people sitting round a brass pot, with a rosary of beads round the neck. The pot was filled with water and a light was placed on the top of it. The leaders took up the pot and the oath mentioned was agreed to by those present. The statements of these witnesses were corroborated by statements quoted by counsel and which were made by certain of the accused persons, one of whom said the assembly agreed to jointly bear the expense of the Rajputs journeying to and staying at Pilwai. Mr Modi then showed what action the Rajputs took after taking the oath. He quoted numerous sworn statements which mentioned that barricades were erected and a trench dug, while between 200 and 300 armed men guarded the eastern entrance, and the same number guarded the western—day and night. To show that there could be no possible doubt as to these warlike preparations, he quoted from Mr. Dhamnasker's evidence, which stated after the Rajputs had been driven out of Pilwai on June 3rd, when he entered the village he saw the trench and the barricades still there ; further many of the accused had admitted the existence of these defensive works. Mr. Modi proceeding recited the evidence of witnesses showing that armed men guarded the entrances to the village. This precaution the Rajputs adopted for a month and a quarter and the men were armed with swords, muskets and other weapons, and these men were not only natives of Pilwai, but came from Vasaf, Balodra, and sourrounding villages. One of the accused in his statement volunteered the information that the entrances were guarded so that no outsider might enter the village. The next point dealt with was the evidence to prove the fact of many of these armed men coming from distant villages to Pilwai, and on one occasion 50 or 60 armed men from Mahuda, Khadat, and Anodia called twice at a liquor seller's shop and said they would drink and then proceed to Pilwai. The men demanded the liquor, but never paid for it. Ramji, the liquor seller, also said that the Thakardas expressed their intention of going to Pilwai to fight the Government. A number of detectives also had testified to seeing companies, more or less numerous, of armed Thakardas and Rajputs journeying from various villages to Pilwai during the month preceding the date when the army dispersed the gathering. Moreover the dates and details of these events were reported daily to the superior officers and their reports had been put in as evidence. On one occasion one detective got into close quarters with a number of Garasias, who suspected his identity, and told him to go away or they would kill him. Mr. Modi went on to quote from the evidence which proved that the reason these armed parties marched to Pilwai was is consequence of the resolution agreed to at the oath-taking ceremony, and to further prove the corroboration of evidence as to armed men journeying to Pilwai, he cited passages from the statements of some of the accused men bearing on the point.

His Lordship remarked that counsel could only use these statements against the individuals making them.

Mr. Modi agreed, but contended that such statements could also be used to implicate other accused who were named therein to the extent to which the prisoner making, the statement inculcates himself as well as others.

His Lordship said it would be for Mr. Modi to show that extent.

Mr. Modi next referred to the Vasai man joining the Pilwai combination. The former did not go to Pilwai as they chose, for they had previously resolved at meetings to go in a body, and various proclamations were issued to the effect that those refusing to go would be guilty in the eye of the Chora. The next point dealt with was the collection of arms and ammunition, and that these were gathered together there could be no possibility of doubt. It was necessary to state that Rajputs and Thakadars were permitted to carry arms, but the fact that men should journey from their villages to Pilwai armed with swords, matchlocks, and other weapons was very significant. That arms were collected there could be no doubt, for not only could he cite from evidence of men who actually know that small cannons were removed from other villages to Pilwai, but there was the evidence also of Mr. Dhamnasker, Col Nissen and other leading officers who saw these weapons in Pilwai after the army had taken possession of that place. Sandha Ugra, a Pilwai man, had given evidence to the effect that janjals had been brought from other villages to his native place, and Shama, of Bilodra, testified to the removal of a janjal by Rupjie, one of the prisoners, accompanied by a group of armed Rajputs to Pilwai. Other witnesses were quoted showing that more janjals and some janjiros were taken from Bilodra, Vasai and other villages. It had been indisputably proved by some witnesses that pots of gunpowder and bullets had been taken from Bilodra to Pilwai, and Copper-Smith Bechar Ramchand of Pilwai had sworn that the Rajputs of his village had compelled him and eight others, to beat out lead.

The case is proceeding.

MR. SYDNEY Hartwell as soon as he is relieved under the age clause from his present post as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway will assume office as Official Measurer of the Calcutta Turf Club and do all the measuring in Northern India and Bengal.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

IDEAL CHRISTMASES.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

I was invited some time ago by an enterprising editor to communicate some Christmas experiences. I had none to communicate. My Christmas has always been spent in the pleasant conventional domestic manner dear to the British heart. I am fond of turkey and sausages. I adore good plum pudding—it must be good, mind you ; and I think mince pies—they must be good, too—the most delicious form of sweets, that can be imagined. After dinner I can think of nothing better than old Port. I do not mind making these confessions, though they are naturally tearful, since in these days I can neither eat those sweets nor drink that Port any more. Christmas, therefore, has lost its festivity. How can one make a festive time of it when the best part of the banquet is withheld ? Why, I could dine off cold pork cheerfully if the plum pudding and the Port were going to succeed. However, as regards this present Christmas. There have never been so many waits—a different company comes every evening ; they come in multitudes. Two little boys began. They stood at the door and sang their little pipe about the shepherds ; then came two girls, who sang very sweetly in parts. I do not know who they are, but they come every year. Next came a performing troupe with bells, which they played very badly. We begin with six-pence ; we go down to a penny ; we end with a stern injunction to clear out. It is a pretty custom, but it is abused. The parents are said to send out these innocent choristers, and to drink the results. As for the shops, I have been admiring the lovely colours, set off by the electric light—grey, green, yellow, pink. I have never seen prettier colours. The Christmas cards seem neither better nor worse than usual. The Christmas numbers are written and illustrated for other eyes than mine. Indeed a Christmas number prepared for me would not be in the least like anything ever done before. It would be a Christmas number filled with figures, portraits, and groups of the past. But the Christmas story number with the Christmas story, seems pretty well gone. I formerly wrote with my own hand six, and with the assistance of another hand, five Christmas stories for *All the Year Round*. I wrote two—or was it three—for Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol. One got me into trouble. It was a gruesome story, called "The Demoniac," the study of a peculiar and uncommon form of drunkenness ; a terrible story it was, and it came out—a Christmas Story ! Many critics jumped upon me. My only defence was that it appeared so long before Christmas that it would be read and laid aside before that joyous time. Other critics declared that the story was impossible. I suppose the critic never will understand that a responsible novelist must get his facts right before beginning his story.

Let me recall one Christmas long ago. In the morning they went to church, where they sang very slowly and mournfully, according to the custom of the day, two Christmas hymns. The preacher—he never preached for less than an hour—was of very marked Evangelical views. He could not, even though it was the great day of rejoicing, lose the opportunity of reminding his hearers how very few could hope to be saved. I think the people rather liked this restricted Scheme. At all events I never heard them protest. The children, on the way home, had to pass through one or two streets. These were filled with sailors ashore on leave ; it was in the days when the gallant tars wore ringlets, and when they got very drunk. Already they had begun their Christmas potations ; there was a general feeling in the air, even of the streets, of festive expectancy ; strings of people came out of bakehouses carrying home the Christmas dinner. The children, I say, passed through the streets on their way home ; they were joyfully happy in anticipation of the Christmas Feast, when everybody looked happy and there were no squabbles, no tears, no black looks. It was a raw cold day. As for the words of the vicar, they conveyed no meaning to their minds ; besides, they never listened. When they got home it was close upon the dinner hour ; they took off their things, had their hair brushed, and came down to dinner. Of course, it was turkey—and a most noble bird. After the turkey came the pudding, which, of course, had been made at home. What, in the whole world, could be better than that pudding ? After the pudding, dessert. In those days oranges used to appear on Christmas Day for the first time ; they were horribly sour, and had to be eaten with twice their bulk of sugar. There was no such thing then as a succession of oranges, such as we have now, all the year round. There were apples, however, and figs and plums, almonds and raisins. The children had a royal dessert. They even had wine—half a glass for everyone ; it seems incredible, but that was the way in those days. When the early evening closed in the curtains were not drawn, so that the children could look out on the bare branches growing darker and blacker ; it was ghostly hour. They gathered round the fire, and talked in whispers in the twilight. They saw things in the fire—castles, soldiers, fairies, princesses—all kinds of things. I never see anything in the fire now. They laid heads in laps, and with closed eyes saw things that nobody else could see—processions historic scenes, battles ; or the elder one told stories. It was a delightful time. On other days they sat round the fire, and saw things in the red embers ; but on Christmas Day there came a larger vision—a most gracious outpouring of lovely pictures and gorgeous imaginings. Then—oh ! meddlesome maid !—the curtains were drawn across the darkling windows, lights were brought in, and all the visions vanished. With the lights came tea ; with the tea, muffins, if I remember aright—certainly buttered toast. After tea, singing. The favourite Christmas song was one called "Chimes," with Dickensy words. But to one of the survivors of that group the chief joy in the Christmas recollections is the twilight vision in the glowing fire—the Pegeant, the Procession, the Illumination of the Christmas afternoon.

On Oct. 1 the editors of the New York *Outlook* invited their readers to send in lists of the ten best books published during the yers ending Sept. 30. 1898. The lists have been sent in, and this is the result, in order of voting .

"Life of Tennyson."
"Hallock of Bannis ale." By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
"Life of Gladstone." Justin McCarthy.
"Oulds Wee." By F. Hopkinson Smith.
"The Workers." By Walter A Wyckoff.
"Bismarck." By B. Moritz Busch.
"Penelope's Progress." By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
"Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning."
"Rupert of Hentzman." By Anthony Hope.
"Old Virginia and Her Neighbours." By John Fiske.

A correspondent sends me a slip from a Yorkshire paper, in which a protest is entered against the invasion of journalism by ladies of rank. I would go further than this. Ladies of property, ladies who have no need to supplement their income by any kind of work, ought not to crowd into journalism, which belongs to professional journalists. If ever there was a profession it is journalism ; men and women go through a regular training for it ; they learn their work ; they expect the work to be given to them ; it is surely a great wrong to their poorer sisters when ladies of wealth accept the work. In many cases I believe they do the work for nothing. In such a case they not only take work that their poorer sisters ought to have, but they tend to bring down the rate of pay. When they are paid they simply take that money from some journalist who can ill afford to lose it. There is another point. A woman of rank cannot, as a rule, know the world ; she cannot go about as an ordinary journalist does, learning watching, picking up, reporting, and nothing. She can have very little news, and that only of quite small impotance. The only thing thet she can do is to report a great function—and this is much better done by the trained and skilled reporter. My correspondent says that journalism is the hobby of the moment. I know so little about hobbies that I should like to have some further information on the subject.

The following is sent to me as a *bona fide* letter received by the editor of an American paper from a subscriber volunteering his services as a poet :

Wabbaseko ark oCt 24 1897—(To the Corier Journal this is a question and I ask you if I write as good or better poems than any regular writer for the Corier Journal will you give me employment I anestly ask you to give me a fair trial in the great news exposes in either edition. Just let write for either edition 3 weeks or a month or shorter as you think best no fipp but an anes tman of good moral standing if you will allow me a show I will prove sel f if not satisfy any time under a month I will say no hard words about the paper as bright as the Corier Journal and large as the cirlation it should no sipise that a god poete should arise from among its readers and if i dont succeed I will pay all cost and expenses and will act a kind of agent around where I live where I be courier Journal one year this will show you I hope that I am in ernest. I have been a life long and well spoken of every where I go if you will hire me I work ernest and promp no puffing up no don cernishness. I sgan ask you to give me a fair trial I will gurantee satisfaction a poet is bon not made you know and regardles mess and stuff that you have received please dont pass me by but give me fair trial Yours for the Journal and the south A Subscriber——P. S. In case I do not succeed and you alaw me trial as I said I will remain a subscriber for 5 years this is to show ernestness and that I am no crank

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I have been examining the Christian names in one of the City Church registers. My object was to find out the general run of girls' Christian names during the middle of the seventeenth century. It was the Puritan time, when one might expect texts of scripture for proper names. There are none ; none at all. My inference is that the text of scripture, when it was "sported" as a Christian name, was simply adopted. One odd man's name I found after turning over a great many pages. It is "Of Heaven," a name extremely awkward to pronounce. "Godly, Repentance, Charity, Judah, Israel, Tabitha, and Judith" are the only girls' names that are all scriptural. I found, however, some very pretty names—"Meriall, Claire, Joyce, Avis, Olife, Cicely (spelt Scisley), Annis, Lettie, Joan, Aylce, Hester" ; and these are some odd names and odd mis-spellings : "Dennis, Roas, Emlyn, Hellenor Cassander, Whinifrith, Jacklyne (Jaqueline), Parnell (Petronel), Leare, Sibilah, Goodiffe, Lewtwatia or Lucreaica (Lucretia), Marcee (Mercy), Darcus (Dorcas), Frewison, Thomazin, Philus, Aphthis, Uslye (Ursula), Gabsit (*i*) and Jesperiena."

There lies before me a document of the most surprising kind. It is the manifesto of a Prophet. He is a surviving specimen—one hopes the last—of a whole class which were numerous thirty years ago. At that time they were engaged upon the Great Horn and the Little Horn—the Second Advent and the End of the World. The Emperor Napolean was the Beast. He was going to overrun all Europe in the year 1870. Poor man, he was overrun himself in that year. The Second Advent would follow, with the end of the present order and the Millennium. I have a book published about the year 1866, in which these coming events are set forth with great decision. And some people still remember the Prophet of Crown Court, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, who kept his flock in a continual state of feverish expectation of what was going to happen and never did. And there were many others. My present Prophet is a successor of those eminent seers and foretellers. What he tells us is that the end of the present order cannot possibly be delayed more than a few months ; and he proves it up to the hilt. At least, he says so, in effect. How does he prove it ? Very simply. The number "six" is, he says, the "perfect" number ; perfect, that is, in evil. What this means I cannot tell you ; nor what any number can have to do with the round world and all that therein is. He goes on to illustrate this property of the number "six" by recalling the fact that the creation of the world took six days. So that, contrary to Revelation, the creation of the world was the supreme Evil ! Again, how can the duration of Creation by days have any effect upon the future history of mankind ? Are we governed by charms and talismans ? Then, after six comes seven, which is the "perfect" number, or the number of "perfect good." Why ? Because the day of rest was the seventh ? Why should the number of the day, reckoning from the first, have any effect upon the future history of mankind ? My friend does not explain. But see how the numbers come in ! In two or three days, by the old chronologers, 6000 years will have passed away since the Creation—the seventh thousand will begin. Therefore the old order will change, and the Millennium, or Period of Sabbatical Rest, will begin. But why after 6000 more than after 60 or 60 or 6,000 ? The prophet does not explain, and, as to that chronology which assigns 4004 B.C. as the date of Creation, we now know that before that period there was a flourishing kingdom, with civilisation and order of its own in Egypt and another in Babylonia. But this, of course, is below the notice of a Prophet. In a word, we have here a piece of fanatical nonsense worthy of the days of Venner and his *Fifth Monarchy men*. All the follies, all the enthusiasms all the perversions remain. We think we have outlived them, and lo ! they are with us again.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

THE authorities of the National Cyclists' Union are in high feather at having secured from the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., a promise to preside at their twenty-first birthday banquet in March next. Mr. Balfour, since his election as President of the N.C.U., has not had an opportunity hitherto of showing his interest, but he is an active cyclist, and as such more than a merely ornamental figure head of the Union. He has even suffered the indignity of a side-slip in London mud, and uses his machine frequently to reach the House of Commons. It is cause for congratulation for the Union to have captured a Cabinet Minister to head their commemorative festival. The other, larger, and still more successful cycling organization the C. T. C., also attained a big majority in 1897, and will celebrate the occasion by extending a week's hospitality to foreign delegates of touring clubs abroad who will assemble in London for an international Congress.

It is not often that a cyclist joins the outcry that cyclists should be taxed. Such an exceptional phenomenon has, however, appeared in Cornwall where the Local representative of the C. T. C. has publicly declared that the roads require rolling, and a better standard of maintenance, but that he cannot advocate these reforms unless cyclists are taxed, and, as the reforms—or repairs—are so necessary, he urges cyclists to petition Parliament to tax them and devote the money to road work. The funny part is that the good man is not joking, but is in all solemnity a believer in the pernicious theory that one section of the community should pay specially for that which is a common benefit. Good roads are a boon to every body, and the cyclist who injures a road less than any other user of the highway, less than an iron tyred cart, or a hob-nailed pedestrian, or sheep or cattle, can hardly be selected to bear the cost of keeping roads decent.

English manufacturers have hardly been represented at all in the Salon du Cycle, which has been drawing crowds of cyclists and automobilists to the great hall in the Champ de Mars, Paris, No show was held last year, but in previous seasons the British bicycle had been a conspicuous feature of such Exhibitions, but now the French taste is all for American, style, and the few English firms who have had depots in Paris have been running them at a heavy loss. The popular French machine of the day has been Americanized to the extent of denuding it of adequate mudguards, leaving the chain bare, and in other details designing it for fair weather, smooth road purposes only. Of course, the great race in Paris is not for cycling now, but automobilism, and the motors outnumber the cycles at this exhibition of modern wheels.

The magnificent Club House and grounds on the borders of Richmond Park have failed to be remunerative as a cyclists' rendezvous, and the Sheen House Club is about to be reconstructed on non-cycling lines, and the track is likely in the scheme of reconstruction to be demolished. The Wheel Club and the Trafalgar Club have both gone under already, and the failure of the Sheen House Club is but a further example of the same fact that has been again and again proved, that a cycling club does not flourish with a fixed headquarters, even if that headquarters is a little way out of town. The essence of enjoyment of cycling is the variety of runs and routes rendered possible, and the most delightful destination of a spin soon palls, and the wheelman wishes to wander elsewhere. Cycling is not like cricket, tennis' polo, and so many other sports, dependent on a good ground and a fine headquarters. It is ready to hand everywhere, and cannot be concentrated to a fixed point.

So often do the police carry a high hand against cyclists that it is forgiveable to chuckle over their discomfiture in a little raid they recently carried out on a couple of innocent wheelmen. These cyclists were possessed of a gun which unscrewed and was readily portable on that account. This they pocketed, and rode to the seashore near Worthing, and amused themselves awhile with artillery practice. But as they passed a village, a couple of constables observed a suspicious looking weapon in the pockets of the riders, and at once assumed that they were poachers. The wheelmen stopped, as wheelmen will, at the village inn, but while refreshing were suddenly seized by the constables, hustled, searched, and deprived of their weapon. Subsequent inquiry revealed no evidence of poaching, nor any infection of any law. The wheelmen therefore sued their official assailants for damages and got each a fiver, and the constables had a mighty bill of costs to pay as well.

BOMBAY GOLF NOTES.

YESTERDAY'S TWO-CLUB MATCH.

LAST week I remarked on the progress of Golf in America and said that I was afraid Yankees hadn't, so far, made much progress in the art of the game. In this week's "Golf" I see an American golfer writes to ask why a brassey has a brass sole. The question rather reminds one of that about the miller wearing a white hat. They must have very fine courses in Yankeeland ! If the writer of the letter to "Golf" came to play in India he would'nt wonder why a brassey had a metal sole. He would be more likely to ask why it wasn't all of brass.

I see a golfing joke in a recent issue of "Punch" which has a strong flavour of a famous Spanish fruit. One would have thought that a stale pun on the word "tee" would scarcely afford excuse for a quarter page picture of two individuals in curious golfing costume. There are a great many good golfing jokes which might bear repetition and possibly an illustration at the hands of a man like Mr. Furniss, but to my mind the one in question is not even one of these.

An enthusiastic Athlete whose age is about 35 was heard to say on the Yacht Club lawn the other evening that he was not old enough yet to play polo ; he went in for racquets and football principally at present. Whereupon he was asked where he proposed to play golf. The answer was inaudible.

I wonder the Bombay Golf Committee don't go in for some sort of flag which can be seen more easily from a distance. At present it is very difficult to see clearly where the hole is when you are playing from a distance over 150 yards. Flags that flutter would be far more suitable I think. Bombay golfers are beginning to find out that low scores are made by playing bad golf, and consequently, they must, instead of approaching with an iron, play their approach shots with cleek or putter, if they mean to do a good round. I hear that Mr. Boggs attributed his recent success in a competition to the fact that he discarded his iron and played running up shots with a cleek. Though I wish him all success in competitions, I hope he will not continue the practice. He is an excellent iron player, which his invariable success in the wet weather, sufficiently proves. It isn't the game to discard an iron ; though it may mean success on a flat course. At home a golfer will never get round a course if he can't play his iron ; it is the finest club used in the game, and if it is to be discarded we may as well discard the links altogether, and confine ourselves to driving competitions and putting competitions.—Or else take to croquet, and give up pretending to play golf.

It is quite possible that the facts I have stated above make a good many scratch golfers give up golf except in the monsoon. Messrs. Coxhead, Marshall Reid, Raikes and Pechey, hardly ever seem to play now.

The popularity of the putting game was proved in yesterday's competition for two clubs only. Twenty-eight players thought they had a good chance, but Major Turner-Jones, who I believe invariably plays with two clubs, managed to beat all-comers with a net score of 38. The Major has been gallantly sticking to the game for many months past, and everyone will be glad to see him return a winning score. Play was not of a very high order, no doubt a good many players wasted a third club. But the greens were good, considering the trouble they have given lately and a better scratch score than 44 might have been made. The following are the returns :—

Major Turner Jones	47 — 9	38
W EYoung	44 — 3	41
R A Don	45 — 3	42
L Sansfield	52 — 8	43
J Rogers	45 —scr.	44
R S Thompson	54 — 9	45
Dr Mac Donald	47 — 1	46
G Towers	55 — 9	46

Others 47 or over or made no return. —X.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

PROSECUTION OF PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

HEAVY fines were imposed upon the secretary the manager and the directors of the "Swadesh Hitechu" Provident Society for not presenting a statement of account, to the sub registrar of Ahmedabad under form D of the Joint Stock Company's Act, by Khan Bahadhur Wadubhai Dinbaw, the city Magistrate. The Collector has sanctioned the prosecution of twenty such Joint Stock Companies for similar offences committed by them. Mr Hawashanker Shivashanker, the sub-registrar is the prosecutor in all these cases. The Hitechu Provident Society was fined in the aggregate sum of Rs. 776 by the City Magistrate for default made in not filing a statement under D for 64 days. The law imposes a fine for each day's default. The cases against the other provident societies are being tried in the City Magistrate's Court every day.

The garry walas have again struck this year. The strike began on the 1st and ended on the 8th instant, as they thought it a good opportunity to cause inconveniance to the Europeans during their Christmas Holidays. Several travellers and holiday-makers were put to great annoyance for want of good and comfortable conveyances. But Mr. Lambert, the police superintendent was equal to the occasion and had the services of several gentlemen to be provided for tourists and other travellers who were badly in need of them. One cannot sufficiently admire the energy and presence of mind of the superintendent on this occasion, which brought the garry walas to their senses and they submitted to the reasonable rules framed by him under the Bombay Police Act. The garry walas of the camp were wise enough to ply their vehicles during the days of the strike and earned a good deal in the holidays because only half a dozen carriages are to be found in the camp. The public of Ahmadabad fully assisted the police superintendent and thus removed the grievances which they had against the gharry walas. This time the gharry walas were directed to wear a uniform to be provided by the superintendent at a reasonable cost and to get their carriages repaired and painted after a certain period. The rates fixed by the Government for hire of carriages are thought very high by the public here, and are very rarely paid by the people engaging the hackenyed carriage. Under these circumstances the Government has the right to ask the owners of such carriages to provide the public with good conveyances and strong animals. This time the authorities having remained firm, the public will have the good fortune to use decent carriages in future.

Mr. F. X. De Souza B. A. L. L. B, Assistant Collector of Kaira, will take charge of his new appointment of Assistant Judge here on Thursday next, when he will preside in the sessions court and try sessions cases made over to him by the Session Judge. The civil file of the city courts is already very heavy and hence Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram, the First Class Sub-Judge is invested with appellate powers to dispose of civil appeals.

THE HINDU CREMATION GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of Catholic appearing in your issue of the 11th instant is deserving of sympathetic consideration by the management of the Sonapur Cremation Ground. The few appliances, in the shape of iron rests, screws, and screens, gradually introduced for use at the pyres, though at first viewed with suspicion and alarm, have now come to be regarded as essentials ; so much so that their disappearance to-morrow would be taken as a real grievance by the Hindu public. The time is, I think, ripe for some further improvement with special reference to the smoke nuisance. Built furnaces or crematoria for general use, is at present out of the question, though there is no saying to what an extent they may not have been resorted to, if one or two had been erected in a corner of the cremation ground by the Municipality for "optional" use some years ago when the question was agitated in Bombay. Those who have witnessed the distressing sights on cremation grounds during the height of plague mortality in this city, will agree with me that crematoria, if available, would have been utilized with avidity by the mourners—caste prejudices and sentiments notwithstanding. A trial might yet be made in that direction ; but in the meanwhile as a compromise or a second stage in the evolution of the Hindu crematorium of the future, I would propose something in the way of a smithy, viz, the erection of a smoke-dome of galvanized iron with light iron chimnies stayed, running the whole length of the ground, and supported on light cast-iron pillars of sufficient height and placed at convenient distances to admit of the perforated draft-screens being easily wheeled in or out. The ground for the pyres would of course be left perfectly free for purification and preparation every time. The draught induced by the chimneys would accelerate combustion—thereby saving much time now lost in the smouldering process,—the volume of smoke would be perceptibly reduced, and during the rainy months, the protection to the active pyres would be easily appreciated. This is a layman's proposal and of course open to modification by engineering experts.—Yours, &c.,

A. R.

Jan. 12.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P.

BOMBAY welcomes back to her shores to-day Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., after a period of twenty years during which he has twice distinguished himself as a member of the most august assembly in the world. He has made his mark in English political life. As an Independent Conservative, the Unionist member for Cardiff, he occupies an important and honourable position in the House of Commons and has done admirable work for his party. His great ability and exceptional fearlessness are heartily recognised even by those who are made to feel the effects of his outspoken criticisms. As the distinguished visitor is coming chiefly for the benefit of the sea air, he has made the long voyage to Bombay, sailing round by Gibraltar to Marseilles, then across the Mediterranean to Port Said, and thus had twenty-two days at sea. Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., has offered Mr. Maclean the use of his mansion at Malabar Hill, where he will stay about a fortnight. He will probably accept the cordial invitation of Lord Curzon to live with him and Lady Curzon at Government House, Calcutta, and will stay there a few days. On the return journey, Mr. Maclean will, according to present intentions, stay a week in Egypt. Lord Cromer (then Major Evelyn Baring) was on very friendly terms with Mr. Maclean in India twenty years ago ; and he has received a pressing invitation from Lord Kitchener to call and see him in Cairo. Mr. Maclean made the Sirdar's acquaintance in England, and induced him to pay a visit to Cardiff just before his departure for the Soudan, although he was at the time refusing invitations from other and even more important industrial centres.

Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean was born at Liberton near Edinburgh in August 1835, and is the son of Mr. Alexander Maclean, a Highland gentleman, who went out to Jamaica in early life and acquired considerable landed property there. Young Mr. Maclean was educated for the University, and had been entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854. For certain reasons, however, it was found necessary for him to seek for employment, and he held for a few months a mathematical tutorship in a large grammar school kept by Dr. Bruce at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Meanwhile, having submitted some essays he had written to Mr. Whitty, editor of the London "Leader," Mr. Maclean was strongly advised to take to journalism. He therefore learned shorthand and obtained an appointment on the staff of the "Newcastle Chronicle," then a Whig weekly paper. The editor having left, Mr. Maclean was at once given, in 1855, the editorship of the paper, which he conducted with ability for three years. In 1858, on the recommendation of Mr. A. Russel, then editor of the "Scotsman," Mr. Maclean was offered and accepted the post of leader-writer on the "Manchester Guardian," which at that time had just commenced its career as a successful penny daily. On leaving Newcastle, Mr. Maclean was entertained at a dinner at which the chair was taken by Mr. Joseph Cowen, who soon afterwards bought the "Chronicle" and turned it into a daily paper. After remaining nearly two years in Manchester, Mr. Maclean was offered the editorship of the "Bombay Gazette," by the proprietor, Mr. John Connon, who afterwards became a member of the Bombay Bar, and later on, was appointed Senior Magistrate of Bombay in succession to Mr. R. L. Barton, also a member of the Bombay Bar. Mr. Connon was a Scotchman of sturdy independence as a journalist ; and it was due to his powerful writings that the Hon. Mr. W. P. Le Geyt and the Hon. Mr. Gregor Grant, Civilian Judges of the late Sudder Adawlut, now the Appellate side of the High Court, were removed from office for indebtedness to private persons, and transfered from the judicial to the revenue branch of the Service. Mr. Maclean accepted the post of editor of the "Bombay Gazette" and came out to Bombay towards the close of 1859. After a little over a year, differences arose between him and Mr. Connon. It was a case of diamond cut diamond ; and Mr. Maclean, rather than sacrifice his independence, threw up the editorship of the "Gazette". He was offered the editorship of a Calcutta daily paper, but declined it with the intention of going home again. His Bombay friends persuaded him to start in journalism on his own account ; and in April 1861, with the hearty support of the Hon. Mr. M. H. Scott, of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co., then a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Maclean started the "Bombay Saturday Review," a weekly crit

posed the prosecution of the Carwar Railway with such warmth that the Chamber of Commerce followed suit; and although the Government of India and the Bombay Government persisted in approving the project. He personally carried the matter before the Committee of the House of Commons, and obtained an assurance from the then Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Grant Duff, that the Railway would not be sanctioned.

Among the contributors to the "Bombay Gazette" under Mr. Maclean were Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, the parents of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who were then settled in Bombay, Mr. Kipling being the principal at Sir Jamsetjee's School of Art. Towards the end of 1865, after continuous work for six years, Mr. Maclean went home, and for some time lived in London or on the Continent, attending to the home agency and correspondence of his paper in Bombay, and contributing to the English Press. In several other matters besides those mentioned above, he had worked to forward public opinion in Bombay, especially in the revolution which was accomplished in 1871, when Mr. Arthur Crawford was compelled to give up his appointment as Municipal Commissioner, and a new principle of local self-government in Municipal institutions was introduced. Municipal affairs were at the time in such a state of confusion, that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay hurried down from the hills to see what could be done. The first gentleman he sent for to confer with him on the subject was Mr. Maclean. In the Mahomedan and Parsee riots of 1874, he took an active part against the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse in his paper, as also in drafting, at the request of the Parsees, an able memorial to the Home Government, which passed a censure on the weakness of the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, or "the Graven Image," as Mr. Maclean facetiously called him in his paper. The Parsees were so much pleased with the result of his advocacy of their grievances during the riots, that they afterwards subscribed for a purse, which was presented to Mr. Maclean through Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., who acted as the treasurer. The most conspicious instance of the influence wielded by the "Bombay Gazette," under Mr. Maclean was the deposition of Malhar Rao Gaekwar from the throne of Baroda. The "Gazette" was perhaps the first paper to expose the iniquities of Malhar Rao and to insist upon the reality of the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, and the necessity of publicly punishing the criminal. Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy at the time, ordered a court of enquiry, which sat at Baroda for over a month, under the presidency of Sir Richard Couch. During the trial, Mr. Maclean had the enterprise to establish a branch printing press at Baroda, and published every evening complete reports of the day's proceedings. As the result of the trial and the policy of the "Bombay Gazette, Mulhar Rao was dethroned and deported as a prisoner to Madras.

As a citizen of Bombay, Mr. Maclean took a warm interest in the administration of its municipal affairs. Bombay used to be governed by the old Bench of Justices with a Commissioner, nominated by Government, who had full executive powers. The system worked badly; much discontent arose; and after animated debates which lasted for several weeks, the Bench of Justices, on the motion of Mr. Maclean, passed a resolution, which demanded for the ratepayers the control of the public purse. That was the dawn of municipal self-government in Bombay. Mr. Maclean was a member of the Town Council, and for some time its chairman at the nomination of Government. In the latter capacity, he showed the force of character and independence of judgment which have distinguished him throughout his life. On one occasion, the Town Council, sitting *in camera*, adopted a proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to give the contract for the manufacture of the Tulsi water mains to a firm at home. Mr. Maclean was against the proposal, and thought that the interests of the ratepayers would be better consulted by inviting tenders for the work, which was estimated to be of the value of many lakhs of rupees. He had a hard tussel with the Commissioner over the matter of the contract, and made an *expose* of the affair in his paper, which subsequently brought round the Town Council to agree with his view of the subject; and the previous resolution was rescinded to the great advantage of the ratepayers. In illustration of his sturdy independence of character may be mentioned an incident which occurred at a public meeting of the inhabitants convened by the Sheriff in the Town Hall. Its object was to vote a statue to the late Hon. Mr. Jaganath Sunkersett. The speakers were all in favour of the proposal. Suddenly, amidst the perplexity of all present, the late Mr. Chisholm Anstey who, accompanied by his friend Mr. Maclean, went to the Town Hall to oppose the proposal, moved an amendment to the effect that the statue was not deserved by Mr. Jaganath Sunkersett. The meeting refused to hear Mr. Anstey, who insisted upon his right to speak, because he had been summoned there by "the august mandate of the Sheriff," and was supported in his contention by Mr. Maclean. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second Baronet, who presided, ruled that it being a public meeting convened by the Sheriff, Mr. Austey and Mr. Maclean had a constitutional right to take part in the proceedings. They were allowed to speak to the amendment, which was of course negatived by an overwhelming majority. The proposer and the seconder knew the fate which awaited their amendment, but they had the rare manliness to bring it forward in public. When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in Bombay in 1875, Mr. Maclean was one of the honorary secretaries chosen to make arrangements for His Royal Highness' reception; and, at the request of the Municipal Corporation, he wrote the address presented to the Prince on his setting foot on an Indian shore, and the last when he again passed through the city on his way homeward. During the Prince's visit, Mr. Maclean first started "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," which has since become an annual, and takes first rank as an historical handbook for Western India from before the English Conquest to the present day. Besides being a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Maclean was appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University and an honorary member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He has been a member of Council and a vice-president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in England, and also a member of Council of the Society of Arts, and has been awarded a silver medal of that Society for a paper on "The Results of British Rule in India."

Towards the end of 1879, Mr. Maclean sold the "Bombay Gazette" to Mr. Grattan Geary, and arranged finally to retire from India in the hope of contesting for a seat in Parliament. Before his departure, the Europeans of Bombay, official and non-official, gave him a farewell banquet at the Byculla Club, a compliment which had not been previously paid to any one who was not a distinguished civil or military servant of the Crown. Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, presided; and among those present were Members of Council, judges of the High Court, and some of the highest officials in the city. Sir Richard Temple, in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, spoke of Mr. Maclean as "the accomplished publicist, the brilliant litterateur, the public-spirited citizen, the uncompromising critic, and yet the sincere and constant friend."

On the 31st December 1879, Mr. Maclean wrote in the "Bombay Gazette," over his signature, a farewell address to his readers, thanking them for their kindness and encouragement in the past; and handed over charge of the paper, on the evening of that day, to Mr. Grattan Geary. He stayed in Bombay for a month to make his private arrangements, and bade the city farewell on the 31st January 1880. On arrival in England, he took up his residence at "Malabar Villa," which he had purchased some time previously, and where his aged mother had been residing. He was a great admirer of the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and determined to throw in his lot with the Conservatives. He contested the Elgin Burghs in the Conservative interest, avowedly as a forlorn hope; and was of course beaten. He subsequently became a member of the Council of the National Union. He was one of the earliest political friends of Lord Randolph Churchill, whom he supported in gaining the mastery of the Council. Mr. Maclean, however, withdrew his support when that aspiring leader sought to set aside Lord Salisbury as well as Sir Stafford Northcote. At the general election of 1885, Mr. Maclean stood for Oldham and was elected as second member, Mr. Hibbert heading the poll. In the following year, Mr. Maclean was at the head of the poll with the largest vote given in the whole country, while his Conservative colleague, Mr. Elliott Lees, won the second seat from Mr. Hibbert. At the assembling of Parliament in that year, 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill, who had become the leader of the House, chose Mr. Maclean to second the Address to the Throne. About that time, Mr. Maclean received a very complimentary letter from Lord Salisbury, congratulating him on his success, and the Conservative party on his accession to its ranks. In 1892, Mr. Maclean lost his seat for Oldham and remained out of Parliament for three years. He had in 1882 bought a large interest in the "Western Mail," of Cardiff, to which he continued to contribute regularly a weekly political letter. He has a large business connection with Cardiff, and is a director of the Milling Company there. He is also well known in the City of London, where he was the Chairman of the London and Northern Assets and Debenture Corporations. In 1895, Mr. Maclean was again successful in entering Parliament and wrested Cardiff from the Radicals by a majority of 894 votes. The victory, according to a Cardiff paper, which he had won was one of the finest that had yet been scored among the many triumphs of the Unionist party in the recent election. That it was a popular victory was shown by the truly magnificent reception given to the news when it was announced that "Maclean is in"! The whole population seem to have turned out, and the sea of faces turned up towards the balcony of the "Western Mail" was a sight to be remembered. As the figures were announced from the balcony, the cheering of the large concourse of people that had assembled was taken up from street to street, from house to house, and club to club, and usually grave men congratulated each other with all the enthusiasm of youth. All felt it was the greatest event of the general election. The Mayor, in stating the result of the poll, congratulated both candidates upon the fact that the contest had been fought without any bitterness. Referring to his election, Mr. Maclean stated that he felt deeply the responsibility which had been placed upon him by the electors of Cardiff. The volcano of applause which went up and rent the air as Mr. Maclean, accompanied by Mrs. Maclean, and other ladies and gentlemen, made his appearance on the balcony in front of the "Western Mail" buildings, having somewhat subsided, the hon. gentleman attempted to address the vast concourse, whose upturned faces, illumined by the brilliant rays of the searchlight, sent forth from the summit of the building, presented a spectacle the like of which Cardiff had seldom, if ever, witnessed before. When the news first became known at the Conservative Club, of which Mr. Maclean is a prominent member, there was a scene of the wildest excitement, and many people at first refused to believe that he had been returned by such a splendid majority. Shortly afterwards, however, when the announcement was confirmed, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hats were waved, tables beaten with sticks, and for a considerable period, it was absolutely impossible to obtain a hearing.

At the complimentary dinner given to Mr. Maclean in London on the 8th December last, Sir Thomas Sutherland presided, and there was a very large company including his Highness the Aga Khan of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson, and Sir Richard Temple, late Governors of Bombay, Sir George Allen, Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir Lyttleton Bayley, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree, &c. The chairman, in giving the toast of the guest of the evening, spoke of Mr. Maclean's successful career as a journalist and as a politician. A journalist, the chairman said, must be distinguished not only by great attainments, but he must possess high character, fearlessness of courage, and a lofty scorn of anything that would blemish the independence of his craft. They were glad to know that they had an incorruptible Press; and he said Mr. Maclean was a worthy representative of all the qualities to which he had referred. As a politician he had done admirable work for his party; and with regard to his career in the House of Commons, the chairman said Mr. Maclean had won an honourable place in the most difficult Assembly in the world. With regard to the dinner "M. A. P." Mr. O'Connor's new paper, said: "Mr. Maclean fully deserved the distinction. He is a man not only of remarkable ability, but of great force of character and of a refreshing outspokenness in an age of half-heartedness. He is one of the many Scotchmen who have risen to distinction in journalism. A strong proof of the magnetism and originality of the man was the reception of his speech at the dinner. It was a long speech and a serious speech, and an after-dinner audience does not love either length or seriousness. But the big gathering listened in spell-bound silence to the speech of Mr. Maclean. There was something in it which shewed such vigour, originality, and thought that nobody could refuse to hear its every word." Among the letters of regret received from the many friends who were unable to join the gathering, was one from Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Governor General, who said:—"Mr. Maclean's rare abilities have won for him the rare distinction of a double position, both in India, where he spent so many years of his life, and at home, where he speaks in Parliament with an authority born of long experience and great knowledge. It must be agreable for him to re-visit the scenes of his earlier triumphs, and receive so flattering a send-off from many who have known and respected him in both countries and capacities." Lord Roberts of Candahar wrote:—"I much regret that I cannot have the pleasure of attending the dinner to be given to Mr. Maclean. It would have been a great pleasure to me to have been present, as I have a great respect for Mr. Maclean, and I know how much he has done for India. Perhaps you would kindly let Mr. Maclean know how sorry I was to hear he had been seriously ill. I trust that the trip to India will quite restore him to health." The testimony of a Bombay man, who knew Mr. Maclean intimately, is also entitled to much weight. Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart, wrote from Paris: "His lot as a journalist coincides with a period when Bombay struggled in the throes of a widespread financial disaster, and when strong institutions were engulfed in the universl cataclysm. If that magnificent city, rising like a phœnix from its ashes, has recovered its position as the first city of India, I can fearlessly assert that Mr. Maclean contributed no small part to that marvellous restoration. By his persuasive tongue and all-powerful pen, he moulded and elevated the scope and character of journalism in that Presidency, so that the Bombay press can be said now to reflect more accurately and influentially public opinion on Indian questions than any other press in India. As a leader of thought, his sagacious counsel was sought by all, from the Governor downwards, while his undeviating courage rendered his name a terror to evil-doers and perpetrators of abuses. How invaluable a man of this stamp was in a bureaucratic, though benevolent and paternal Government, and how Mr. Maclean rapidly reached the ear of the House of Commons by his fearless and independent advocacy of unpopular causes, I shall leave my friend Sir Thomas Sutherland to discourse upon."

A short time ago, Mr. Maclean was elected President of the Institute of Journalists, London, before which he delivered an eloquent address at his first appearance.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—whilst the members of the Corporation are trying to make a saving in other Municipal departments, the fact that a saving can well be effected in the establishment of the Standing Committee has been lost sight of, I see that in this small department there are two chief clerks, one going under the designation of "office manager" and the other under the less pretentious one viz head clerk; the salary of the former is Rs.150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem; of the latter Rs. 100 to which is added 30 personal allowance. It appears that one of these posts can well be done away with and that one has only to throw out a hint to this effect and the Municipality can well be saved at least Rs. 1000 per annum. I am well prepared to maintain my contention that one of the above posts can be abolished without causing any inconvenience to the department and that in the interest of economy no time should be lost in discontinuing a questionable expenditure. I should be glad if you say a word or two in support of my above proposal and thus oblige.—Yours, &c.,

A RATE PAYER.

THE Chitral reliefs to be carried out in the spring have now been sanctioned. The section of the Peshawar Mountain Battery at Kila Drosh will be relieved by another section of the same battery from Abbottabad: while No. 2 Company Sappers at Rurki will change places with No. 3 Company. The 19th Punjab Infantry will move from the Malakand to Kila Drosh: the 29th Punjab Infantry from Kila Drosh to Peshawar: the 27th Punjab Infantry from Peshawar to Sialkote. The 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, will return to Dharmsala, the 39th Garhwal Rifles from Lansdowne taking their place. No. 57 Native Field Hospital, Calcutta, and No. 33 Kila Drosh will change places.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

At the outset, the consideration of the budget estimates was resumed. At the last meeting, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had moved a resolution for passing the grant for Loan Works Establishment. Against this an amendment was moved by Dr. Viegas to the effect that the proposed increase of Rs.150 to the salary of Mr. Smith the Special Drainage Engineer be disallowed and that the total for Loan works Establishment be passed at Rs. 1,54,617. Dr. Viegas had urged that though Mr. Smith was a very deserving officer, the present state of their finances did not justify them in sanctioning the increase.

In continuing the debate yesterday Mr. Dhondi remarked that six years ago the post of Special Drainage Engineer was offered to Mr. Rienzi Walton on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per mensem, but was not accepted by him. It was taken up by Mr. Smith on a salary of Rs. 1,200, and thus the Corporation were enabled to save more than half a lakh of rupees. Taking this circumstance into consideration, Mr. Dhondi urged, the Corporation should not grudge to sanction the paltry increase of Rs. 150 recommended by the Commissioner. By sanctioning this increase they would encourage Mr. Smith to do his work with greater economy to the ultimate benefit of the Corporation. Dr. Viegas said that the present state of Municipal finance did not allow them to grant the increase, but he (the speaker) would ask if Dr. Viegas would be ready to forego the monthly allowance he got as a member of the Standing Committee for the same reason?

Mr. Shroff: Those who work must be paid.

Mr. Dhondi continuing said if Dr. Viegas acceded to that suggestion, they might give the monthly sum thus saved to Mr. Smith. He expressed a hope that the Corporation would unanimously throw out the amendment.

Mr Cuffe observed that they were all pretty well agreed that the recommendation of the Commissioner should be acceded to, and he found that those who disagreed with it did so solely on the ground that their financial situation at present was not such as could be desired. But the fact remained that the drainage work of the city was one of the most pressing matters, if not the most pressing matter, which they had to deal with at the present time. The increase was proposed not merely as a recognition of Mr. Smith's past services, but also as an incentive to push forward the drainage work in future, and he hoped that the Corporation would grant the increase.

Mr. Unwalla said that in times of financial difficulties it was not desirable for the Corporation to sanction any increase in the salary of an officer. But Mr. Smith's case stood on a footing quite different from that of other officers. The increase recommended by the Commissioner, was to be given from the sanctioned grant of the loan works, and not from the current revenue, which would, therefore not be affected in any way. He also asked the Corporation to take into consideration the fact that the Standing Committee had almost unanimously approved of the recommendation of the Commissioner.

Mr. Kabraji remarked that the increase proposed to be given was but a long deferred promotion of a very deserving Municipal officer.

Mr. S. D. Khote having spoken in favor of granting the increase, the amendment was put to the vote and lost by a large majority. The original resolution was then carried.

The President informed the meeting that the expenditure for the year 1899-1900, as thus passed amounted to Rs. 79,49,400, and that adding to this the surplus of Rs. 8,65,600, the total of the expenditure and unappropriated funds for the year was Rs. 88,15,000.

AN APPLICATION FOR THE LEASING OF THE PAWAI PROPERTY.

At the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner the Corporation considered the letter written to him by the Agave Fibre Company for the leasing of municipal lands and buildings at Pawai, and asking for the supply of water from the Pawai lake. The letter has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha proposed that a committee consisting of the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersy, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Kaliandas Kessowdas, Mr. Unwalla, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, and Mr. D. E. Wacha to consider and report on the proposals contained in the Commissioners letter, dated 3rd January, 1899, (1) to lease to the Agave Fibre Co. for a period of seven years, subject to the conditions specified in the letter and to such subsidiary conditions as might be suggested by the municipal solicitors, the whole of the lands and buildings at Pawai belonging to the Municipality, excepting the boiler and engine-house at a rent of Rs. 125 per mensem and (2) to supply water to the company from Pawai lake at a rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons.

Mr. Cuffe was opposed to the appointment of a Committee in matters of such urgent character. The terms of the contract had been well threshed out by the Commissioner and the solicitors of the Corporation, and as the interest of the Corporation were secured, it was not necessary to appoint a committee which would necessarily take up some time to make their report.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula inquired if the committee would be able to submit their report by Monday?

Mr. S. D. Khote said that the Pawai estate was a white elephant on their hands. The Commissioner and the municipal solicitors having thoroughly gone into the matter, it behoved the Corporation to close with the offer at once. He then moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Hormusjee Coorlawalla seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. N. Wadia, said that knowing as he did some of these Fibre Companies and their Commercial value he felt himself diffident in accepting the terms which the Commissioner asked them to sanction. There were some points which had raised doubts in his mind and which required some explanation. In the first place the Commissioner said that the company would not be dependant for their water on the reservoir, and if it was so, he would like to know what other source of water was there from which the company would draw their water. He also enquired if the company was a limited company, or if Dr. Sutar was the only gentleman who formed the company. If Dr. Sutar formed the company by himself, he would ask the Corporation if they were going to give that gentleman the lease of their building without any guarantee. What guarantee was there that he would not damage their property. Some of these Fibre Companies had proved failures, and if the company in question were also to prove a failure, there seemed to be no provision whatever in the agreement to keep Dr. Sutar to his engagements, and in view of the absence of any such provision, he thought that he Dr. Sutar, might be made to deposit a some of five thousand rupees to meet any damages that might be caused to their property. The terms were not sufficiently remunerative, and it would be better if the committee were to look into the several points referred to by him.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail supported the views of the last speaker.

Mr. Roughton also supported the appointment of the Committee. If the Committee were appointed, the corporation would get better opportunities of arriving at a decision, and might perhaps get a better offer for the property. The Pawai estate was a buzzbear for years, and if they could get anything out of it, let them get it.

Mr. Hormusjee Chothia did not think that this was an urgent matter, which might well be delayed to enable the Corporation to consider the several points in the agreement proposed to be entered into with the company.

Mr. Unwalla agreeing with the last speaker that the matter was not an urgent one said that there was nothing to show that the offer would be withdrawn. He strongly advocated the appointment of a Committee.

After some further discussion, the Municipal Commissioner said that he had not the slightest objection to a committee being appointed. The subsidiary terms of the agreement would be settled by their solicitors, who would include securities for the proper performance of the contract. He had brought this as an urgent matter, because if it was not dealt with that day, it might have been delayed till the March meeting.

Mr. Khote's amendment was then put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was carried by a majority,

THE CORPORATION AND THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The corporation considered the following report of the committee of the corporation on the Improvement and street schemes notified by theeity Improvement Trust:—

The Committee appointed by the the Corporation's Resolution No. 8433, datsd the 5th January 1899, to report on the schemes of the City Improvement Trust referred to in their Secretary's letters to the president, beg to report as follows:—

2. The Committee held a meeting on the 7th January 1899, which was also attended by the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer and by Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, Deputy Engineer of the City Improvement Trust, who, in compliance with a request made by the Municipal Secretary, was deputed by the Board to produe for the Inspecting of the Committee the particulars of the schemes, the maps of the areas comprised therein and the statements specifying the lands proposed to be acquired. No estimates of the cost of the schemes were before the Committee. The Committee were informed by the Chairman that these estimates were treated as confidential and could not be produced for discussion, but without them it was impossible for the Committee to form any opinion on the financial aspect of any of the schemes or to judge which of the schemes were financially preferable. The Committee recommended that the Corporation should request the City Improvement Board to furnish them, when future schemes are forwarded, with some particulars from which an opinion could be formed as to the financial soundness or otherwise of the schemes.

3. With the materials available each scheme was carefully discussed and considered in consulation with the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer. The recommendations of the Committee on each of the four schemes before them are given below:—

I.

First Nagpada District Improvement Scheme, being a scheme for the improvement of the area of which the following is a description:—All the lands and buildings within an area estimated to contain 93,457 square yards or thereabouts, situated at First Nagpada within the First Nagpada Section of the E ward bounded on the south-west by that part of Parel Road which extends from its Junction with Bellasis Junction Road to the boundary of the Jewish Synagogue at Byculla, on the north partly by the property of the said Synagogue, partly by the Police Offices lines and stables, partly by Shepherd Road, and partly by a property at the Junction of Shepherd Road and Clare Road, and on the west and southwest partly by Clare Road and partly by Bellasis Junction Road, save and except the eight severas areas coloured yellow on the plan.

The Committee beg to recommend that this scheme be approved by the Corporation without any modification.

Carnac Bridge to Queen's road street scheme, being a street scheme for the Chukla, Market and Dhobi Talao Divisions of C Ward, providing for the construction of a new line of street extending from the foot of Carnac Bridge and running in a direct line due west through part of the Chuckla, Market and Dhobi Talao Divisions of Ward C to the Queen's Road, which it joins immediately south of the Hindu Cremation Ground, and of three Cross Streets which will connect Esplanade Cross Road with New Hanuman Lane, and Fourth Cross Street which will connect Picket Road with New Hanuman Lane, and also providing for the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said scheme.

In this scheme the Committee suggest the following modifications:—

(1) The width of the principal street in this scheme is laid down at 40 feet. The Committee are of opinion that it should be increased to 60 feet. This will be a street of large traffic, especially if the alignment suggested below for the eastern portion of it is adopted, and a greater width will also effect the better ventilation of the crowded districts which this street will open up.

(2). The street towards the Queen's Road end runs through the Hormasjee Wadia Fire Temple property. It should, in the Committee's opinion, be so diverted as to make it unnecessary to acquire any portion of the Fire Temple premises or compound. The Committee are of opinion that the sacred places of the various communities should be left untouched so far as possible, and it has been represented to them that the Hormasjee Wadia Fire Temple cannot part with a portion of its compound and outbuilding, without serious inconvenience.

(3). In its eastward direction this street deflects to the south to meet Esplanade Cross Road. The Committee are of opinion that it would be a decided improvement if, after reaching Shaik Memon Street, it was continued straight on to Mandvie instead of being run to the foot of Carnac Bridge. It would thus open up a more congested district and secure frontages which are likely to fetch a higher value when sold.

Subject to the three modifications above suggested, Scheme II may also be approved by the Corporation.

III.

Chinch Bunder Road to Queen's Road Street Scheme, providing for the construction of a through line of street, extending from Chinch Bundor Road at a point opposite to the western approach to the Elphinstone Bridge over the G. I. P. Railway and running generally in a westerly direction, traversing the Dongri and Umarkhadi Sections of ward B and the Khara Talao and Kumbharwada Sections Ward C and the Khetwadi and Chaopati Sections of Ward D to a point in the Queen's Road between the level-crossing and French Road, and also providing for the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be effected by the execution of the said scheme.

The Committee have no modification to suggest in this scheme and recommend that it be approved as it stands.

Chaopati section of D ward street scheme, providing for the construction of two through street extending (1) from the Chaopati state of the Board to the Gowalia Tank Road opposite its Junction with Forgett Street, and (2) from the Queen's Road at the level-crossing at Chaopati to the Junction of Gibbs, Padder and Gowalia Tank Roads and of cross streets laying out the area between Chaopati and Gowalia Tank in connection with the said two through streets, and also providing for the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said scheme.

In this scheme also the Committee have no modifications to suggest. They recommend that the Corporation approve of it as it stands.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
JAMES MCDONALD.
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED.
DHAKJEE CASHINATHJI.
ABDUL HUSEIN ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
COWASJEE HORMASJEE.
O. V. MULLER.
G. W. ROUGHTON.
K. M. SHROFF.
VITHALDASS DAMODHER THACKERSEY.*
N. N. KATRAK.*
N. J. GAMADIA.*

* Subject to remarks as under.

We approve of this Report so far as the lines of streets to be laid down and the properties proposed to be acquired are concerned, but in the absence of any particulars as to the probable cost of the schemes it is in our opinion not advisable for the Corporation to give a positive approval to each scheme as a whole considered from every point of view. We are of opinion that the Corporation should ask Government to put them in the way of obtaining from the Trust the required information as to the probable expense of each scheme, together with the general basis on which the estimates are framed and to allowe them to submit a further representation thereafter.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY
N. N. KATRAK.
N. J. GAMADIA.

Professor Muller proposed that the report of a majority of the corporation on the Improvement and street schemes notified by the city Improvement Trust be approved and adopted, and that the President be requsted to forward to the board for transmission to Government a representation, in accordance therewith. The President should also be asked to request the city Improvement Board to furnish the Corporation when future scheme were forwarded with such particulars as would enable them to form an opinion for the financial soundness or otherwise of the schemes.

Mr. Macdonald seconded the proposition.

Mr. Damoder Vitaldas Thakersey moved an amendment to the effect that the report as modified by the remarks added by Mr. Vitaldas, Dr. Katrak and Mr. N. J. Gamadia, be approved and adopted. That the president be asked to request the City Improvement Board to furnish the corporation, when future estimates were forwarded with such particulars as would enable them to form an opinion on the financial soundness or otherwise of the schemes. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation at early date, a statement showing the total rateable value of the properties proposed to be acquired by the Trust in connection with each of the four improvement schemes.

Dr. Katrak, in seconding the amendment, said that the amendment was in no way contrary to the original proposition. It was simply an addition made to the original proposition which was a natural consequence of the statement recorded by the majority, viz., that in the absence of estimates, it was not possible for them to give that consideration to the schemes, which the importance and the magnitude of the works required. It might be urged that there was nothing in the City Improvement Acts which would entitle the Corporation to ask such information. Dr. Katrak argued that on the other hand there was nothing in the Acts which prevented the Trust or Government from supplying such information. He appealed to Professor Muller and to the Corporation to pass the amendment as they were required to pay a large part of the expenditures of these improvements, and that, therefore, it was their duty to try to obtain the required data. "Knock and you will be admitted" and "ask and you will be given" ought to be the motto for the Corporation. If they did not get the information, it was no fault of theirs, but all the same they would have done their duty. He said that no body was required to be told that Improvement schemes were beneficial, but considered apart from their relative value or without reference to their cost the opinion of the Corporation in reference to these schemes had no meaning. He instanced the case of the Chowpatti scheme, which was declared by some as likely to prove the most successful, but it was described by others equally competent to give an opinion as the least important and likely to prove a failure. That showed that no opinion could be passed on a scheme considered apart from its cost. It might turn out that the advantage that might accrue from any one of the schemes might be out of proportion to the cost. He said that the last part of the amendment was only an internal arrangement of the Municipality, and the information could be got without difficulty, which would be useful in verifying the figures that might be supplied by the Trust.

Mr Shroff drew the attention of the Corporation to the extreme desirability of asking the City of Bombay Improvement Trust to furnish the Municipality with a complete set of the elaborate plans which the Trust had prepared. At the meeting of the committee the Executive Engineer was required to give certain information in regard to certain points, but to their utter astonishment that officer declared that he then saw the plans for the first time and that he was not prepared to give the necessary information. This was a matter which they should not push on with hot haste. He suggested that the Commissioner should take an early opportunity of asking the Trust to furnish them with a set of complete plans.

Mr. Khote was in favour of the amendment, which he said, did not commit them to any particular line of action.

Professor Muller withdrew his proposition in favour of the amendment.

At the suggestion of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama a rider was added to the amendment to the effect that the Improvement Trust be asked to furnish the Municipality with a complete set of plans.

Mr. Kabraji remarked that the mover and the seconder of the amendment had not taken into consideration the risk of having the financial details of such large schemes placed before the Corporation in a public manner. The Corporation were only required to express their views in regard to any schemes that might be submitted to them by the Trust. Mr. Karsondas C. Lalcobhai was in favour of Dr. Katrak's proposition.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said that he was sorry to say that the whole thing was rushed through in the Committee, who had simply contented themselves by looking at the plans only. As a matter of fact they had no time at their disposal to go round the different areas proposed to be improved. As regarded the locality recommended to be opened up by the fourth scheme, his experience was that it did not at all require to be opened up and that by putting that scheme into execution, a Parsee millionaire would be benefited to the extent of two or three lakhs of rupees. The localities which urgently needed improvement were such as Fort, Bhuleshwar, Parel, Sion and others. He wished to draw the attention of the Corporation to the fact that there were certain legal difficulties in the way of the Improvement Trust acquiring land for the purpose they had in view. It was contemplated by the Trust to profit themselves by selling pieces of land which would be available after the opening up of roads. But the opinion of eminent counsel in Bombay was that the object of the Trust being to profit themselves, they could not legally acquire land for these purposes. Members of the Corporation would be surprised to know that notices had been served on the Trust by certain landholders and the whole matter was going to court. It was stated that courts in England had decided that no ground could be taken up by Trusts of this character which they could subsequently sell with profit.

The amendment was then put to the vote as a substantive proposition and carried.

SALARY OF THE WATER ENGINEER.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the annual increments of the salary of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, being fixed at Rs. 100 each in the case of Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce, the present Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works.

In the course of the discussion which took place on the subject, Mr. Macdonald expressed a hope that the Corporation would not treat Mr. Bruce in the same manner as they treated Mr. Tomlinson, who was given out of his appointment by his wants having been left unattended to. Messrs. Khote and Kazi Kabiruddin took exception to the remark made by Mr. Macdonald, and after some discussion the proposition was agreed to.

PRIVATE BURIAL GROUNDS A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

The corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, No 21057, dated the 22nd November 1898:—"I have the honour to forward a plan showing the ground bounded by red lines which H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah proposes to open as a burial-ground for his followers, the Shiah Ismaili Khoja community on the site of 'Hassanabad' at Mount Road, Mazagon. The area of the ground is 9,975·33 square yards. His Highness Aga Khan was informed that if he gave a written bond indemnifying the Municipality against any claim that might be made by the owners of the adjoining properties for any loss or damage sustained by them from the use of this land for burial purposes, the agreement being drawn up by the Municipal solicitors at His Highness's expense, his proposal would receive consideration, on condition that the burials are restricted to the ground between the boundary wall on the west side and the red line in rear of the Durga, that the ground is filled in with clean earth and raised to the level of Mount Road (the figures on the plan indicate the levels of the ground and the road in front), that the small trees are removed before interments commence so that the ground may be exposed to the rays of the sun and the large trees are removed from time to time on the requisition of the Executive Health Officer as may be necessary, and that the two wells shown on the plan are covered over so as to effectually prevent the drawing or use of water therefrom. (2) As H. H. Sultan Mahomed Shah has given the necessary indemnity bond and accepted the conditions imposed, I request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 437 of the Municipal Act to permission being granted to use the ground as a place for the disposal of the dead of the Shiah Ismaili Khoja community."

Mr. Ibraham Rahimtula moved that the Corporation approved under the section of the Act of written permission being granted by the Commissioner to H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah to open a burial ground for his followers, the Shiah Ismaili Khoja Community on the site at Mount Road.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin seconded the resolution.

Sir George Cotton moved an amendment that a committee consisting of the President, Mr. Haji Usuf, Mr. Unvala, and Mr. Macdonald be appointed to report on the subject. He said that he did not wish to injure in the slightest degree the religious feelings of any community, but he only moved the appointment of the committee as he desired that the question of principle involved in the matter be settled once for all. The Corporation knew to what an amount of trouble they had been put to about two years ago when they desired that a certain burial ground belonging to a private individual should no longer be used for that purpose.

Mr. Wacha seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kabraji proposed as a rider that the Commissioner be at the same time requested to notify to the public the proposed opening of the burial ground, and to ask for objections, if there be any, such objections to be communicated to him within a fortnight.

Professor Muller seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin thought that it was a delicate matter, which ought not to be referred to a committee. The Commissioner, or rather the Health Officer, had the power under the Act to close the ground if proper sanitary precautions were not taken as in the case of a public burial ground.

After some discussion in the course of which some of the members said that the question of principle must be decided once for all. Sir George Cotton's amendment was put to the vote and carried by a majority, the Mahomedan members, with two exceptions, voting against it.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

COLONEL TUCKER, to whom the Punjab Police gave a somewhat hilarious farewell the other night, observes the local paper, has been associated with the Punjab Police since April, 1865, when he first joined the Force as a subaltern and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, obtaining his promotion to District Superintendent in August of the same year. In November 1878, Captain Tucker as he was then, was placed on special duty with Major Cavagnári in connection with the Kabul war, returning to the Punjab Police in August 1879 as District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, being again placed on special duty with the staff of Major General Bright in 1879, from which appointment he returned to his original appointment of District Superintendent of Police of Peshawar in October 1880. In December 1880 Captain Tucker obtained his Majority, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1886, and full Colonel in 1890. In October 1888 Lieutenant Colonel Tucker was appointed Chief Commissioner, Port Blair, which appointment he held till April 1889. On 1st January 1891 Colonel Tucker was made a Companion of the Indian Empire as a reward for his services. In July of last year Colonel Tucker was for the third time placed on special duty which has not yet terminated. Colonel Tucker was appointed Inspector-General of Police in December 1894, so that he had nearly completed four years service in that appointment before his retirement. Perhaps the most radical change wrought in the Department during Colonel Tucker's tenure of office as Inspector-General was the change of uniform for the rank and file and the Punjab Policeman ought always to be grateful to the officer who changed him from the laughing stock of his fellows into what should be a smart looking individual. As genial host and Bon Raconteur, Colonel Tucker will ever be remembered by his friends in the Punjab.

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MR. JUSTICE HAWKINS.

SOME PERSONAL ANECDOTES.

Mr. Justice Hawkins resigned his seat on the Bench the other day after having been a Judge for upwards of 22 years, he having been raised to the Bench on the 2nd of November, 1876. Sir Henry Hawkins has entered upon his 82nd year, having been born on the 14th of September, 1817. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Sir Henry is still in comparatively vigorous health, as was shown by the long sittings over which he sided at the last Maidstone Assizes, when he remained on the Bench on some days until as late as 10 and 11 o'clock at night, with only a few minutes' interval for luncheon. Sir Henry was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1845, and joined the Home Circuit. He took silk in 1858, and was appointed a Judge of the High Court in the Queen's Bench Division in 1876, but was subsequently transferred to the Exchequer Division. He is a Bencher of his Inn, and a member of the Jockey Club.

Mr. Justice Hawkins has been popularly called a "hanging judge," and certainly he seemed always to endeavour to make the punishment which he meted out proportionate to the crime, especially in the case of old and hardened offenders. When at the Bar Mr. Justice Hawkins made what was probably his best hit in the Tichborne case. He particularly distinguished himself in his cross-examination of Mr. Baigent and Jean Luie, and at a later stage of the proceedings led for the Crown in the prosecution of the Claimant. He was one of the counsel for Simon Bernard, who was tried as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon in 1858. He held briefs also in great Roupell actions and in the famous convent case of "Saurin v. Star." In numerous election petitions he was counsel, and successfully defended Mr. W. H. Smith's seat for Westminster before Mr. Baron Martin.

A Legal Correspondent writes that before being made a judge Sir Henry used to practise a great deal in the Divorce Court, where his ready wit, searching cross-examination, and practised oratory secured to him

A MOST LUCRATIVE INCOME.

in those days He had to contend with such legal giants as Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Serjeant Parry, lawyer of undoubted ability of "light and leading," great legal luminaries almost unknown to the rising generation.

Boyish in disposition, youthful in his activity, full of fun—more or less mischievous—he is altogether somewhat of a judicial puzzle. His early years had not been made the theme of a biographer; he certainly owed nothing to school or university. He never courted a Parliamentary constituency, so that he was left free of his briefs, which came early and abundantly. He favours clothes of an old-fashioned and distinctly racy "cut," tight trousers, a morning coat with large hip pockets, and fancy vest, and either a white bowler hat or a "stove-pipe," with a particularly wide brim. Unfriendly critics have said that he looks

LIKE A SUPERANNUATED JOCKEY.

He has a mild voice and a sharp tongue, both of which he often uses to the discomfiture of beardless juniors. It is his habit to interrupt these gentlemen their impassioned oratory, and to correct their law. Should one thus reproved seek to make peace by remarking "your Lordship is right," his Lordship invariably replies with a withering smile, "Sir, I always am." He has the reputation of being a witty judge. On one occasion a prisoner pleaded guilty, and then withdrew the plea, and declared himself to be innocent. The case was tried, and the jury acquitted him. Then said Sir Henry Hawkins: "Prisoner, a few minutes ago you said you were a thief. Now the jury say you are a liar. Consequently you are discharged."

On one occasion a person summoned as a jury-man applied to his lordship to be excused attending pleading deafness. "You may go" whispered Sir Henry. "Thank you, my Lord." was the instant reply. At the express wish of the judge he was retained on active service. Once on speaking about cross-examination he said, "If you take a stranger and want to get at certain facts, you must ask yourself what he is up to. A man can tell lies best with a calm face. Of course, one tells when he is telling a lie. One can get at the bottom of things. I could get to the bottom if I took the trouble, if not interfered with." As a story-teller Sir Henry Hawkins has

FEW SUPERIORS.

His anecdotes are inexhaustible. His presence at a dinner is always a guarantee of mirth. It is probable that very few men in this world have seen so much of life in all its aspects as he has. From the very commencement of his career at the Bar in 1845, he practised at the criminal courts, and considering that as a judge he has perhaps sentenced a greater number of rogues to durance vile than of his colleagues, it will be at once conceded that there can be but little of the shady side of humanity of which he is not fully cognisant. In the days of the dynamitards he was frequently threatened, but not all the ruffians in the world could disturb his equanimity. Vows of vengeance caused him neither loss of appetite nor sleepless nights, for he treats them with indifference. Perhaps the best of his many quips for which Sir Henry Hawkins is responsible was the one he uttered at the expense of the then Lord Chief Justice (Coleridge). Lord Coleridge was noted for frequency in which he found seats upon the bench for his lady relatives. In the Parkinson libel action, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, the feminine marionette against which Mr. Parkinson had pointed an accusing finger was produced in court. "Where shall we put this figure, my Lord?" asked counsel. Oh!" replied Sir Henry, "we shall have to find room for her on the bench, of course." On one occasion he arrived late at a country house, and it was conjectured that he might have stopped on the way to witness a race. A bishop of sporting taste unwisely tried to chaff him, and asked who had won. Sir Henry Hawkins pretended not to know. "Didn't you buy a paper?" said the bishop. "I didn't think it was necessary," replied Sir Henry, "because I had heard I was to meet you here. Once when a flagrant and atrocious criminal stood up after sentence and said, "My Lord, I have not received justice in this court." Sir Henry replied, "Well, you will get on——(naming the date fixed for the execution)." Considering his lordship's age, and the long time he has judicially served his country there is no better recipe for long life, with continued mental vigour, than a seat on the Bench of the High Court. Mention has been made of Sir Henry Hawkins's

LOVE OF ANIMALS.

The late Mr. Montagu Williams told a story in which it appeared the judge's sympathy with all who showed a similar disposition probably stood a prisoner in good stead. A young man in prison contrived to get up an intimate acquaintance with a mouse in his cell. The creature would feed out of the prisoner's hand, and would sleep snugly coiled up in his warm flannel shirt. One day it was detected by the warder, who told the prisoner that pets were not allowed. The man begged very hard that he might be allowed to keep the mouse, which had grown so perfectly tame that the warder had no difficulty in catching it, and he ruthlessly killed it before the man's eyes. Not unnaturally the prisoner who was under a sentence of two years' imprisonment, and had found the companionship a great relief to the tedium of his cell life, flew into a towering rage and as, unluckily, a knife happened to be within his reach, he seized it and made a dash at the warder. The gaoler, however, just in time, skipped out of the cell and pulled the door after him, and the point of the knife, instead of striking into him, merely scratched the sheet-iron lining of the door. He was charged with an attempt to stab, and Mr. Justice Hawkins tried the case. There was general indignation at the provocative action of the warder, and some sympathy with the uncontrollable anger of the prisoner. It looked, however, likely to go hard with him. Mr. Williams, who was in court at the time, said that it had recently been solemnly decided that a man could not be convicted of picking an empty pocket, since it was impossible to steal that which had no existence. Similarly it was in this case argued that since the warder was outside the door it was clearly impossible for the prisoner inside to stab him, and on this ground he was actually acquitted. Mr. Williams has not recorded any part that the learned judge took in the matter, but his well-known fondness for animals would enable him to understand fully the man's exasperation, and it is pretty safe to assume that the verdict would be by no means unsatisfactory to him whatever may have been his comments on the evidence and the law.

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DIPLOMATISTS UNANIMOUS.

A VICE-ADMIRAL'S STORY.

Vice-Admiral A. H. Markham tells with dry humour an incident of the war between Chili and Peru some seventeen years ago. There is always something good in "Good Words," and it is in the January number of this magazine that story will be found. The point of the story is the wonderful unanimity of the Foreign Ministers. They had all gone out of Lima to the front, and were in the neighbourhood of Miraflores, just within the Peruvian lines. The Chilian invaders were entrenched it a little more than a thousand yards distance, and, flushed with the victory of Chorillos, were looking forward to the siege of Lima. At Miraflores the Peruvians were making their last stand, with hardly any hope of success. A brief truce had been effected by the intervention of the British Minister and his colleagues for the negotiation of terms upon which further hostilities might be avoided. Part of the terms of the truce was that any movements of the troops on either side should be strictly limited to space within their respective lines. The Chilian General whether by accident or design, happened during an inspection of his forces to approach within 800 yards of a small body of Peruvian infantry posted behind a strong wall. He was undoubtedly in advance of the Chilian lines. The Peruvians immediately fired on the headquarter staff, and the battle of Miraflores was precipitately begun—the battle which ended in the complete victory of the Chilians and the practical annihilation of the Peruvian army.

Vice-Admiral Markham's humour is displayed in his account of the effect of this startling incident upon the diplomatic corps. They were at the moment enjoying, under the fancied security of the armistice, "an excellent and recherche luncheon at the headquarters of the President of Peru, their host. The battle of musketry and screeching of shells fired by the Chilian ironclads as they hurtled over their heads or crashed through the roofs of the house, left no doubt that hostilities had been renewed." "Never," says the Vice-Admiral, "was a company assembled round the table of an exalted personage so quickly dispersed. No ceremony was observed regarding the laws of procedure and etiquette; the entire party jumped up simultaneously, each individual taking advantage of the nearest and most convenient mode of exit." There is a malicious humour in Admiral Markham's comments on the diplomatic unanimity: Never had an assemblage of foreign diplomatists exhibited so much unanimity of opinion as did the Corps Diplomatique on this occasion. There one desire, their one thought was to endeavour to get as far away from Miraflores as possible. In this decision there was not a single dissentient voice; diplomacy was for the time laid aside and all, ministers, admirals, secretaries, and aides-de-camp, rushed from the house, and started in a helter-skelter race across country in the direction of Lima and safety.

Although undignified, the scramble of the President's guests with all the agility of school-boys over the walls at break-neck speed was justified by the necessity of the case, and by the facts that both the English Minister and the French Admiral had narrow escapes. The English Minister was wounded in the hand by a fragment of stone broken by a shell. The French Admiral was about to be cut down by a Peruvian trooper, who stood over him sabre in hand: In this trying moment the Admiral's coolness and presence of mind did not desert him. Being unarmed, he drew himself up to his full height (he was a remarkably handsome man of commanding stature) folded his arms, and without uttering a word, gazed proudly and defiantly into the face of his cowardly assailant. The man hesitated, then lowered his sword as if cowed by the attitude of the Admiral; then suddenly, as if repenting his act of clemency, with a bitter imprecation he raised his sword again and rushed at him, when he was fortunately saved by some of the many fugitives who were hurrying towards Lima, and who, recognising him as the "Almirante Francesca," at once proclaimed his identity, when the ruffian rode off in the direction of Lima, and, it is needless to add, away from where the battle was raging!

It will be seen that Admiral Markham had no high opinion of Peruvian bravery. There is next a comical sketch of the difficulties experienced in the fight by a fat foreign representative unused to exertion who had to be dragged along by the English Minister and Admiral in spite of urgent entreaties to be left to his fate.

As he was much too heavy to be lifted bodily over the walls, and incapable from exhaustion of climbing over them himself, he was, thanks to the nautical experience and ready resource of the Admiral, what in ship phraseology is termed "parbuckled" over them, which consisted in dragging his helpless body up one side of the wall, and rolling him down the other. The result of this treatment was to reduce the distinguished diplomat to a more exhausted state than ever and with only sufficient breath in his body to ejaculate the single monosyllable "Hoch." "Hoch," cried one of the bystanders who had been assisting the Minister, "that's German for water," and without more ado he seized the diplomatic bell-topper from the head of the Minister, rushed to a neighbouring stream that was meandering by, filled it with water, and dashed the contents over his face and head. The remedy was efficacious, for it had the desired effect of reviving the wearied official, and thus enabled him to push on out of danger. In this predicament he was much assisted by a French naval officer who had only arrived on the station the previous day, and who was, therefore, unacquainted with the appearance of the different Ministers. This officer succeeded in catching a riderless horse, on which he placed the Minister, wet and exhausted, like a sack of potatoes across the saddle, and in this undignified manner escorted him into Lima. It was only on their arrival at the German Legation that the officer discovered that the person to whom he had been so attentive was no other than the German Minister!

Another vivid picture of his diplomatic scramble is the following. Another member of the Corps Diplomatique being much overcome by the intense heat and his own unaccustomed exertions, took off his coat and gave it to a Chinaman who was near by to hold while he climbed over a wall. It is needless to add that by the time his Excellency had alighted on the other side, the astute Chinaman was two fields ahead, making good time towards Lima with the Ministerial coat, and the contents of its pockets, in his possession.

It seems that our Admirals are not only good diplomatists, as Lord Salisbury has testified, but good critics of the Diplomatic Corps; and one of them, at least, has an eye to the humorous side of war.

HOW TO CURE WORRY.

People who worry ought to read an article on "Worry, and how to avoid it," by Dr. Haydon Brown, in the "Temple Magazine." Says the doctor:—"Some worries come quickly, others very slowly, but whatever character they may take, some change of set, thought, or scene is the thing to be sought for. Holidays generally cure worry, as almost everyone has experienced, more or less, though any improvement in health is generally put down entirely to some curative property existing in the air or natural waters that have been taken. One might almost consider holidays to be a specific for worry, and they ought not to be very difficult to obtain nowadays, once the necessity for them could be realised; there are such excellent and cheap ways of getting into other regions at the present time. What is often so annoying to a medical adviser is that some people will not be persuaded to take a holiday; it is often a feature of their worrying disposition that they scout the very thought of holiday. 'You must go away for a change,' says a doctor to a dyspeptic worrier. 'Change! No, thank you,' he replies. 'I am worried enough with my business, as it is; I could not leave for the world; things would go worse than ever, then.' The worried state will not permit of steady reflection on advice given, in very many instances, and it is generally true that the man who takes the most persuading is the very man who needs the advice given the most. An instance is remembered of a man suffering from worry, who, after much argument and persuasion, was prevailed upon to leave his duties for a time and go for a complete change. On leaving, he was firmly of the opinion that he was bringing downfall upon his establishment; he would go, he said, but he was convinced that 'everything would go to pieces.' On his return, strangely enough, he did not evince the slightest tendency to trouble about the affairs of his business; in fact, he had left such a 'good time' that it almost amounted to a nuisance to have to return and look after things. The result of this holiday was this—within a week he had given his foreman, with whom he had formerly quarrelled daily, a tangible interest in the business; he had given him a freer hand in the conduct of it; he had seen that not only had the concern not suffered through his absence, it had positively improved on account of being relieved for a time from the interference of a worrying chief."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin"; also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Caemists, Grocers, &c.

Rowlands' Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

FAMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Alaskan babies, it is said, rarely cry. When they do they are held under a little stream of running water, usually under a barrel tap, until they stop.

Berlin is to have an asylum for children, who are to be reared according to a modified system of vegetarianism. Their diet will exclude all food derived from dead animals, but they will be permitted to eat the products of living creatures, such as butter, milk, cheese, eggs, honey, &c.

It is said that a very popular form of amusement during the coming spring will be trick-cycling—in moderation. Many well-known ladies are now able to bicycle backwards. Furthermore, cutting figures a bicyclette is now largely in vogue at smart cycling "At homes."

Amongst the Christmas novelties from Paris are dainty hollowed out balls of rock crystal about the size of a pea mounted in gold, inside of which is to be seen a tiny cut jewel—emerald, ruby, sapphire, or turquoise, rolling about. The ball is attached to a fine chain, and can be worn either on the breech or watch chain or hanging from a ring on the finger.

The newest dresses for dancing are by no means economical. Many are composed of chiffon and tulle—two of the most ephemeral materials women can wear. Flowers are worn on all bodices, paste buckles and ornaments being pressed into service also. Marabout feathers—not seen for many, many years past—are reappearing. Slippers with coloured heels are also arriving, red heeled slippers preferably.

Australian ladies have now their own servant question to talk about. The growing rarity of servant girls has long been a standing subject of complaint in this country, but in some of the Colonies the dearth is much more marked. In Sydney, for instance, at the present time all the registry offices are calling loudly and in vain for domestics. Though solid wages averaging from 8s. to 15s. a week, and sometimes higher, are offered as inducements, in addition to "keep," the girls remain coy.

Cultivate an unaffected, low, distinct, silver-toned voice; the art of pleasing those around you, and seeming pleased with them and all they may do for you; the charm of making little sacrifices quite naturally, as if of no account to yourself; the habit of making allowances for the opinions, feelings, or prejudices of others; a good memory for faces, and facts connected with them, thus avoiding giving offence through not recognising or bowing to people, or saying to them what had better be left unsaid; the art of listening without impatience to prosy talkers, and of smiling at the twice-told tale or incident.

One who intensely admires Mrs. Brown Potter asserts she is as sweet as a breath of violets. Her very hair is redolent, and not only laces, handkerchiefs, and gloves, and girdle, but her sleeves, drapery skirts, and even the flowing cloak fill the senses with the delicious perfume of that flower every time a fold changes or the wearer moves. Mrs. Potter's hobby is sachet-pillows of which she has as many as she has dresses. The pillows are a yard long and eighteen inches wide made of silk, and filled with a layer of wadding and two pounds of violet powder. When a dress is folded the sachet is laid between the skirt and waist, and when it is worn the fragrance is perceptible at every motion.

The latest whim of the costumir is to make ladies' dresses which button down the front in the skirt, and down the back in the bodice. There is nothing to commend this new fashion; it is neither useful nor beautiful; it is only novel. A bodice that buttons down the back is a constant irritation; but when to this vexation is added the labour of putting in the buttons all the way down the entire length of a skirt, one marvels at the patience and absurdity of some women.

Does business rub the bloom off a girl? The lady who asks this question gives her own answer. It is contended by a few, she says, that it cuts in on her delicacy, unfits her for domestic joys, the hearthstone quiet, and all that. That is a great mistake. Business, a knowledge of the world, may rub the bloom off, but it puts a something in the place of that bloom that is far more lasting and worth having, and as for her business experience unfitting a girl for the hearthstone, it is the very thing that makes her value a home and a husband—provided he is a husband in the true sense—more than she ever could have valued them had she never had contrast as a gauge of measurement, and what a woman values she takes care of and tries to keep. Her enlightenment, instead of being a draw-back, only intensifies her appreciation.

Spangled gowns are very fashionable and very handsome, but in the making of them, it is said, needlewomen suffer severely with their eyes. Each of the tiny, exasperating, glittering circles is sewed in by hand. The new fashion means work for many women, but at a serious cost. Twenty thousand spangles may be used on one of these gowns. Nearer an average would be 25,000, and on some of the gowns, which resemble nothing so much as coats of mail, with no inch uncovered by spangles, there are used about 50,000. When a woman has sewed steadily on steel and black spangles for three months her eyes are subjects for ophthalmic experts. There is no escape from the hand work as long as women demand spangled gowns. It is impossible to do the work by machine. Every shining circle must be laid in its proper place by a woman's hand while the eye directs the needle to the tiny, elusive hole by which it must be made fast.

A frugal-minded soul in an English town has found a use for the rice thrown at weddings. Says her correspondent:—I was passing a certain church in the suburbs last Sunday morning at which weddings are of pretty frequent occurrence, and I was much amused to notice a sober-looking, indifferently attired old man in his shirt sleeves carrying under his arms a couple of hens, which on reaching the church gates he deposited on the ground, "to get a free breakfast for nothing," as he remarked. Strewn about lay a large quantity of rice, which the fowls swallowed with avidity, until not a grain of the cereal was anywhere to be seen. In a chat I had with him the man admitted that he was a regular attendant outside the church on Sunday mornings when marriages took place, and that he invariably procured a cheap feed for his poultry in this way. "But, he added with something like a lament, "it's not like it used to be you know; they're using so much o' this confetti nowadays, and o' course no hen wouldn't touch that."

The new mantles cannot be described as either graceful or pretty, though they look smart, as novelties on the well-dressed women who adopt them. There is a straight, up-and-down appearance about them that is the very reverse of artistic. One of the most pronounced of these is the motor-car coat, an all-enveloping garment which is rather wider at the waist than at the shoulders, and wraps completely over the chest and the knees, each front being ample enough to underline or overlap the other. It is a Paris model, so many ladies there driving automobiles in the Bois that a necessity for a warm garment makes itself felt. The new mode of lining fur collars with lace relieves the severity of many of these fawn and pretty-coloured cloth coats, and more or less elaborate braiding is applied to many of them. For every-day wear the short jacket is more in favour than any other, and there is no longer any limitation as to the sorts of fur that may be used together. One of these short jewel belted coats is in black caracul, the revers edged with sable and a large high collar of ermine finishing it at the neck, acting as lining and border. Red cloth is the favourite material for short coats, and almost always there is some black introduced in fur or braiding, or even as a tie only, the dark tint being so valuable in throwing the red into relief. Black fox is the favourite fur for combining with red, its silky brightness making it especially suitable. A lady in a scarlet coat was seen in Bond-street this week, wearing an ermine tippet, and carrying a very large muff to match. She made some sensation.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
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Messrs. R. Mathews & Company.
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Yours obediently,
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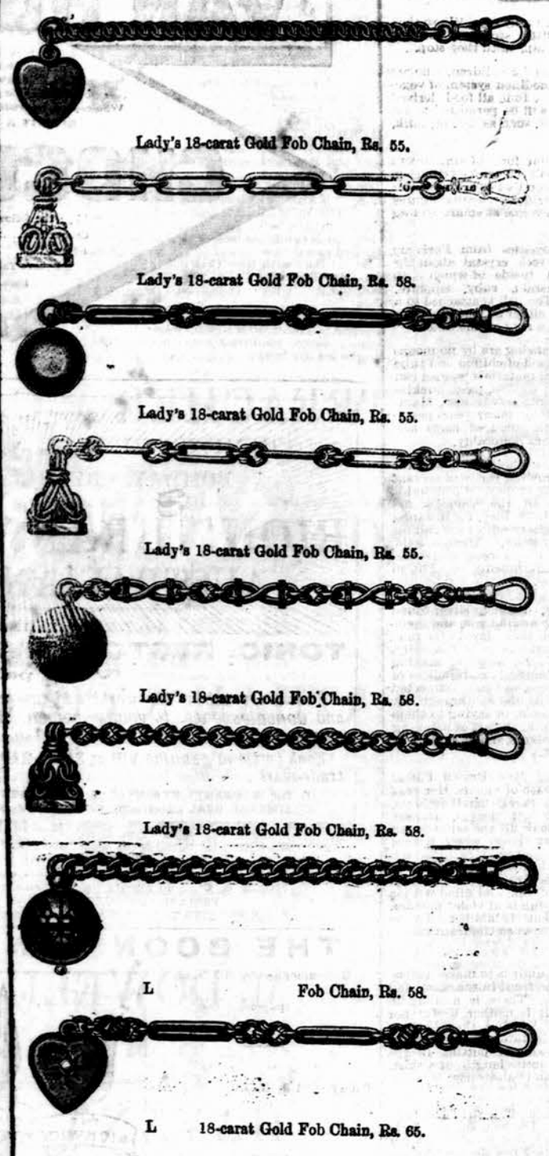
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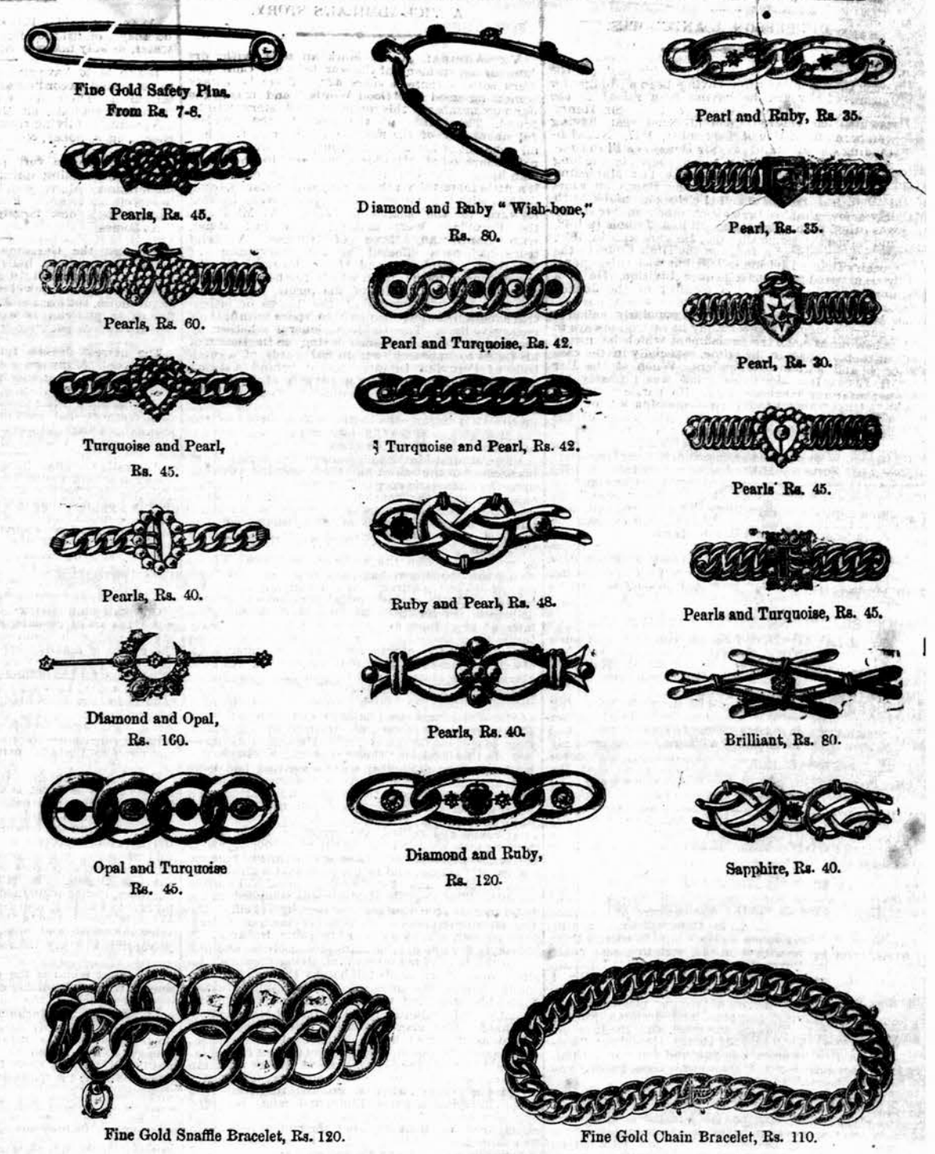
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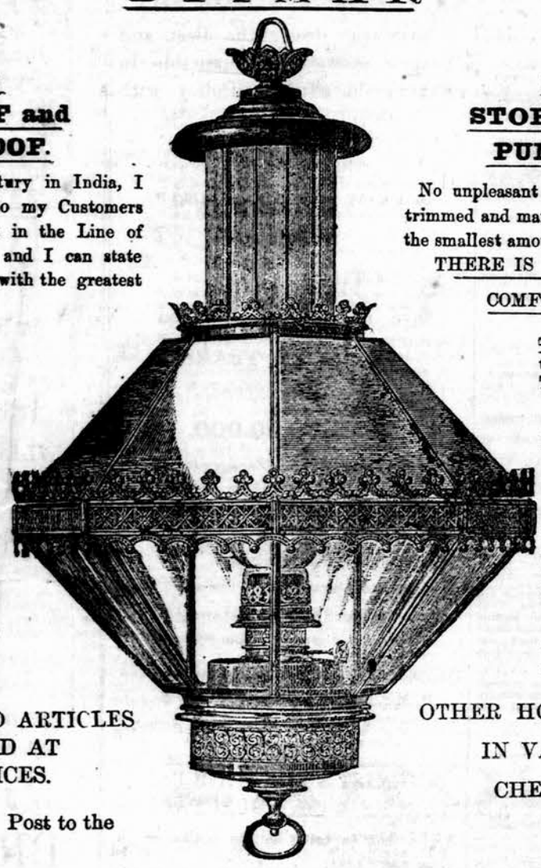

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